The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,577—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............As. 4.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage............Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... ,, 335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD, 2,760 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August. For Rates of Saloon and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

"CLAN LINE STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, Captain W. Cowan, will sail from Bombay as above on 8th proximo. For passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors 'Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2262	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 4 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons, 300 H. P., CAPTAIN VERRIL.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from Bombay to the North of France about the 9th August (weather permitting.)

Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA TEA Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET, Opposite to the *Times of India*.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts. Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints .... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins.. ,, 28 0 per kild.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906	doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636	do.
L. Roederer	13,469	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401	do.
Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ....Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co., 28, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of goods, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain DODERO, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1879, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE MIRACLE PLAY of HASSAN and HUSAIN, collected from Oral Tradition, by Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, 2 vols. Rs. 20.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SACRED BOOKS of the EAST, translated by various Oriental Scholars, edited by F. Max Müller, 3 vols. Rs. 21.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

URE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, ART, and MANUFACTURE, 3 vols, Edition 1878. Rs. 66.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GRAPHIC, volume July to December, 1878, (contains Afghan War Pictures). Rs. 14.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GRAPHIC, volume January to June, 1879. Rs. 14.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, volume January to June, 1879. Rs. 14.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LONDON SOCIETY—Volume January to June, 1879. Rs. 6-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGINEERING, volume January to June, 1879. Rs. 16.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, volume for 1878. Rs. 5-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RALPH DARNEL, by Meadows Taylor. Rs. 3-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing season:—

	Rs.
Elphinstone Lodge	800
Kinlock	800
Springwood	550
The Byke	500
Stone Henge	500
Robertson's Bungalow	500
Scott's Bungalow	500
The Hermitage	500
Walker's Bungalow	500
The Bee-Hive	500
Barr Cottage	500
Caprera	450
Sands' House	400
Ewart Lodge	400
Maria Cottage	400
Bella Vista	400
The Folly	400
Wadia Lodge	400
Fernwood	400
The Wilderness	400
Arnould Lodge	350
Rugby Lodge	300
Mary Lodge	300
Florence Lodge	300
Harrison House or Red Lands	300
The Dell	250
Red Lands B	200
Rose Cottage	200
Terrace Cottage	200
Sunny Side	200

For Plans of the Houses, Lists of Furniture and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, HOUSE AGENT, 4, HUMMUM STREET.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 248 OF 1878.

The NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and having its office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ, residing at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, now or lately carrying on business together at Apollo Street aforesaid under the name, style and firm of ABRAMOVITZ and COMPANY .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Seventeenth day of April, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, annas seven and pies ten, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit (when taxed) up to and inclusive of the hearing of the Eighteenth day of June, 1878, and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment, and that the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, should pay the costs (when taxed) of the Plaintiffs subsequent to the said Eighteenth day of June, 1878.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of Moveable Property, dated the 30th day of May, 1879, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 28th day of May, 1879, the moveable property mentioned in the advertisement of sale in the above suit, dated the 14th day of July, 1879, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 7th day of July, 1879, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 2, Dean Lane, and No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, in the moveable property mentioned in the said advertisement of sale dated the 14th day of July, 1879, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & BOEVEY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

PARIS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c., &c.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET: St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET: Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET: Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET: Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET: Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET: Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET: Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST OPENED a NEW and CHOICE STOCK of GOODS specially adapted for MONSOON WEAR. Patterns of their New Serges, Soft Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford and Cambric Shirtings, &c., will be forwarded on application to Residents in the Mofussil together with their New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self measurement.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

Hoar & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue on application.

	Inches.	Prices.	
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	0 / 0 / 0 / 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 / 33 / 36	36 / 39 / 42	0 / 0 / 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 / 36	50 / 58	0 / 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 / 24 / 27	30 / 34 / 38	0 / 0 / 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	38	9
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	80	0
The Vade Mecum, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22 / 24	40 / 44	0 / 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 / 22 / 24	30 / 36 / 40	0 / 0 / 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 / 24	40 / 44	0 / 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8	

	Inches.	Prices.	
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 / 6	8 / 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 / 10 / 11	0 / 0 / 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 / 14	0 / 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22 / 24 / 26 / 28	24 / 28 / 30 / 34	0 / 0 / 0 / 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	34	48	0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 / 33 / 36	40 / 45 / 50	0 / 0 / 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 / 12 / 13	8 / 0 / 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as a Large Rug		2 / 3	8 / 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		5	12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 / 3	0 / 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		10 / 13	0 / 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23	0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., Bombay. { The Travellers' Kit House. }

WM. WATSON & CO.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS AND BANKERS:

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

THE DRAFT posted direct if preferred.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Bank Notes, &c., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

Government Currency Notes of ANY Circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

CURRENT Accounts opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheques (Books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of for requirements of every description. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no Commission charged.

INTEREST payable, either in India or England, at the rate of 2s. per Rupee, allowed on DEPOSITS made for—

3 months' certain, at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. 4 do. do.
12 do. do. 5 do. do.
18 do. do. 6 do. do.

LOANS and advances made on approved Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, AUTHORIZED EDITION, filed for reference.) W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

TELEGRAMS to the United Kingdom sent at reduced rates by means of private code.

PASSENGERS met on their arrival in England and Bombay and their Baggage cleared.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships for all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES procured.

PACKAGES, SAMPLES AND PARCELS of any shape and description shipped to England and elsewhere by first-class Steamers, their arrangements for Samples and smaller Packages being very complete. Insurance on Packages effected at moderate rates.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., at wholesale rates.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements; Boots, Blankets, Sacks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Troopers' Saddlery, &c., according to Pattern desired; or muster patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, Contractors, and others supplied with Timber in log, or cut to order, Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets (Corrugated and Plain), Pickaxes, Powras, Hammers, Nails, Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolley, Murcott, Rigby, and Dougall's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

THEIR OFFICE IN LONDON conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867;

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 113, *FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.*

(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

ORDERS executed from Stocks in Bombay or direct from England, for the smallest requirements, as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of article will be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods, and from any particular maker, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shipper's charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention, and meet with prompt despatch, the PACKING of goods receiving special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par), to the approximate amount of the order, to be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application either personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E C., RECEIVE PACKAGES of any size or shape FOR TRANSMISSION to any part of India, at low rates of Freight, and Lists of all Cases, &c., sent through them, are supplied to the Office in Bombay, which is thus able at once to inform the Owners of Cases, &c., when they may be expected and to forward them to the Addresses. This plan reduces the risk of packages going amissing to a minimum. Correspondents at Home should be requested to send their packages to the above address.

The BOMBAY OFFICE of this Agency DESPATCHES CASES &c., to England and elsewhere in the same manner and at lowest rates. Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

JUST ARRIVED,

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY:

Price Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CARLOWITZ.

SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR INDIA.

By MacGregor & Co., Price............Rs. 18 and 20 per doz. qts.
Ditto ditto .... 22 per 2-doz. pts.
Hamilton & Grieve's Champagne ...... 50 per doz. qts.
Ditto ditto...... 52 per 2 doz. pts.

Price Lists of their other Wines, Still and Sparkling, Brandies, &c., can be obtained on application to

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 113, *FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.*

(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c. warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

W. WELLS, Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 30th July 1879.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS, AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, and Flower Vases, Pillars, Steps and Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co., 8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST CLASS English-built HANSOM CAB, suitable for an Arab Horse, and in first-rate order. It originally cost £120, and now offered for Rs. 475, to effect a quick sale, property of a Gentleman.

A English-built Buggy by "Macnaghten and Smith," price Rs. 400, suitable for small Arabs.

Information regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their Establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLATES,

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.		Credit.	
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1	8	Re. 1	12
,, ,, ,, ...doz. packs	17	0	19	9
,, ,, gilt edged ... pack	1	12	2	0
,, ,, ,, ... doz. packs	20	0	22	0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, FOR DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. PRICE—ONE RUPEE. May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a powerful BULL or BULL MASTIF DOG; appearance less object than fighting qualities. Address L. M., care of this paper.

EVERY MORNING from 9.—3 Dishes, Coffee, Re 1; from 12, Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Re. 1; from 6, Soup, 2 Entrées, 2 Joints, Pudding, Re. 1-8. TEMPLE BAR.

MRS. TAYLOR begs to intimate that the RUMOUR circulated of her HOTELS being MADE OVER to PARSEES is UNTRUE.

FOR SALE, a small DOGCART with removeable Hood and Pegu Poney, the whole turn-out in excellent condition. Apply to "Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY TEA from EUROPEAN PLANTERS. M. H. MAJU & Co., Elphinstone Circle, No. 4 (Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old Shop), Bombay.

MAJOR LANGDALE'S BAREE TEA ESTATE AGENCY, Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, next door to Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MR. ANDREW TURNBALL, Pallumpore Tea Estate, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, at Re. 1-12 per lb., E. Circle, No. 4, (Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old Shop.)

MR. DAVID MALONEY, Chundpore Tea Estate, EXTRA FINE PEKOE at Re. 1-8 per lb. Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, M. H. MAJU & Co.

CHOICE INDIAN TEA at Re. 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb. Price List on application, Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, (Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old Shop) M. H. MAJU & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads............each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads ...... ,,	3	8
Balls............per dozen	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

have received the best awards for their SEWING MACHINES,

AS they are with the latest improvements, complete in accessories, reliable in action, simple to learn, easy to work, last a life time, and a perfect fit for every class of sewing.

LATEST AWARDS.

1st.—THREE MEDALS OF HONOUR AND FOUR DIPLOMAS OF MERIT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

2nd.—SPECIAL AWARD RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AND COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS AND BUILDINGS.

3rd.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "RESOLUTION OF THANKS" GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

4th.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "SCROLL OF HONOUR" FROM THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

NO OTHER GRAND PRIZE THAN A GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO SEWING MACHINES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, NAPLES, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR, SILVER CUPS, AND OTHER TROPHIES WERE AWARDED FOR PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY OF STITCH, AND PERFECT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY CLASS OF SEWING.

CAN BE WORKED EITHER BY HAND, FOOT, OR STEAM POWER.

Price Rs. 60, 80, 90, 95, 100 and upwards.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

WANTED AGENTS AT UP-COUNTRY.

TERMS:—CASH, MONTHLY INSTALMENTS AND ON HIRE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A MENIST.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favorably known throughout the world, is at present on a Professional visit in Bombay.

The eye is the most delicate organ of sense and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids, which, under certain circumstances and at certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort.

Inferior Spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Mr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money, at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Mr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural crystal or pebble, which is infinitely better for the eye than any artificial glass, but cuts the lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker.

His frames too are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles, is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes. For this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection not cheapness, though in a climate like India it is doubtful, if there would be any economy in steel, as it corrodes so quickly, and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight, caused by its getting out of shape. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark which will not wash out.

The most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here.

It should be understood that the eye itself is a sort of telescopic instrument, its lens being controlled by certain muscles, which raise or depress it, in order to bring nearer or more distant objects into focus. This is an involuntary, spontaneous or unconscious process, but none the less involves fatigue, pain and injury, where, owing to a structural peculiarity, the effort has to be continuous or prolonged, and there are many cases in which these accommodation muscles are powerless, or rather the lens is incapable of being moved sufficiently for the purpose. In such cases by interposing a convex or concave lens of the required power, the object is thrown on the retina, without making any call on those muscles, thus placing the eye in a complete state of rest. Single eye-glasses should in all cases be avoided.

There is a very common popular belief that it is wise to put off wearing spectacles, as long as possible, and not to have recourse to them until actually compelled. This is a great fallacy, and the cause of lasting injury to the sight in numberless cases. People will pooh-pooh the suggestion that they would be the better for spectacles, assuring you that their sight is if anything stronger and better than ever, and instancing in proof that they can read their newspaper only two feet off, but a proper understanding of the subject would make them aware that this very circumstance indicates presbyopia—that is, if they had been accustomed to read at the ordinary distance of twelve or fourteen inches, and can now see equally well by holding the paper further off, but only with an effort at the old and shorter distance.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained on application.

Extract from the *Ceylon Observer*, 21 June, 1879.—A local correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—Who would not wish to possess a clear sight, and who would, if possessed of the wherewithal, scruple to pay for a pair of spectacles that would restore the fading sight once again to its pristine state? I had been a sufferer from my youth and always trusted that my eyesight would improve as I grew in age; but, I was sadly mistaken, and I write this with the hope that it may attract the attention of my fellow sufferers, who, probably, like myself, are hoping against hope. I have tried in vain to secure a pair of spectacles to suit my eyes, and while brooding over my fate, I was lucky enough to find in your widely circulated journal the advertisement of Mr. Menist, and to him I went, with vision being then very much impaired. He treated me very courteously, and after a careful examination, fitted me with a pair of spectacles, for which I would have given him all I possessed in this transitory world. I can now see, thanks to Mr. Menist, the minutest objects distinctly. I would advise those affected in sight to go to Mr. Menist before his approaching departure, and purchase his spectacles. I must bear my humble testimony to the soothing effect and excellence of his glasses.

Testimonial from the Honorable C. J. Irving, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, S. S.

Penang, 17th March 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit which I have derived from the use of the glasses with which you have recently supplied me.

My sight is peculiar, one eye having been always short-sighted, while the other was, of late years become far-sighted. The growing difference of focus between the two eyes had begun to cause me great discomfort, and I believe that the effort which had become unconscious one of trying to look at objects according as they were close at hand or far off, with the near-sighted or the far-sighted eye exclusively, was beginning to occasion some serious mischief.

The glasses you have supplied me with have been most successful in aiding my sight, and the pain in my eyes which I was suffering from, is, I think, already sensibly diminished.

The "reading glasses," which by the use of a convex and a concave lens, equalize exactly the focus of the two eyes, I use for reading only. If you could have supplied me with a similar pair cut square at the top of the lenses, so as to make it easy to see over them, I believe that I should have used them with great comfort, for walking also, as it is I find that I write more comfortably (as much so indeed as on the other) the "walking" glasses in which the far-sighted eye is treated with a mere flat glass, and the near-sighted eye with a concave lens of moderate power. These glasses I use habitually with a sensation of relief, which makes me, I think, realise for the first time the full extent of the discomfort which I had previously been experiencing.—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. J. IRVING.

A. Menist, Esq.

Mr. M. has a large assortment of 12 lens Binoculars in Aluminium, and other expensive mountings.

Aneroid Barometers, measuring ft. 15,000 and ft. 20,000.

MR. M. MAY BE CONSULTED AT DEAN LANE, HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 97⅞; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¼ for Fours, and 83¼ for Fours-and-a-half; but French Rentes have declined from 117⅞ to 117⅛. A payment of £300,000 into the Bank of England is advised, marking continued ease in money.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged in value. Linseed is dull at previous quotations; Rapeseed quiet and unaltered except for an advance of 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore. In Wheat quotations the only change is a decline of 1s. per quarter in Soft Red via Cape. Reuter's quotations for Copper show a decline of 10s. per ton in both Tile and Braziers. At the London Skin Sales the improved demand for Sheep Skins noticed by Reuter yesterday has developed into an advance of 1d. per lb. being established.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still reported quiet but steady, quotations being the same throughout as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the day's sales, however, being only estimated at 8,000 bales, and spot prices unchanged. There is no symptom, in fact, of the firmness developing into activity at present, as notwithstanding the more hopeful accounts now going home from this side, any tendency to improvement in Manchester will be checked by the decline in Silver, the importance attached to the movements of the metal being always more than they really justify. In New York yesterday Monday's movements were just reversed, ready Mid. Uplands having recovered to 11 11-16 cents, while October shipment has receded to 10·84 cents per lb.

Bar Silver in London yesterday declined from 51⅝d. to 51⅛d. per oz., at which the rupee is equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 7 9-16d. The movement is confirmed by private advices, and, so far as we can learn, does not originate from any special change in the position of the metal, but merely from the decline in Exchange on this side. This, in turn, is mainly due to the limited extent of export business doing both from Bombay and Calcutta aided by quieter advices from China, whence, it is reported by wire, heavy shipments of Silver are being made for this port. That China should thus constitute a source of weakness instead of strength is doubtless a marked adverse feature in the market, but looking to the fall which has already taken place we cannot see much room for a further serious decline so long as the German Silver is kept off the market.

EXCHANGE this morning opened weak with a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in House Paper. Very little business has been done, and during the day a further decline of 1-32d. was established in House Paper on receipt of the Calcutta telegrams, where the tendency is fully as weak as here. For future delivery there is not much doing, and the Banks now decline to draw at higher than current rates while they are willing buyers up to September delivery. For the remainder of the Mail rates will be mainly guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, respecting which there is the usual difference of opinion. Ideas range from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7⅝d., but we are inclined to think the average will be nearer the former than the latter figure. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 9-16 to 19-32d. p. Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 7 13-16d. "
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 7 25-32 to 13-16d. "
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 7 13-16d. "
France 3 " " ...2·09½ "

On Calcutta a large business is reported on the basis of 1-16 per cent premium for demand, and ⅛ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is scarcely so firm as it was and there are now sellers instead of buyers at previous prices, viz:—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is somewhat irregular, but in the main a firmer feeling is apparent although as before the brokers still constitute the market. Bank of Bombays have given way ½ per cent., closing at Rs. 658½. In Press shares the only movement is a further rise of Rs. 5 in Mofussils; and in Land Companies a rise of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Mazgaon. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares have again undergone considerable fluctuation, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Morarjee Gocouldass, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, Rs. 25 in Alfred Manufacturing Co. and Sholapur, Rs. 30 in Khutao Macconjee, and Rs. 35 in Jewraz Balloo. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 higher.

COTTON has been a trifle steadier owing to the Liverpool advices and the fall in Exchange, but prices are not quotably higher, the few transactions reported having been at previous rates. The arrivals yesterday were 1,940 bales—consisting chiefly of Tinnevelly—making a total of 3,170 bales for the six days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...Rs. 228 per candy f. p.
Good Omra (do.)... " 219 "
F. G. F. do .... " 215 "
G. F. do .... " 209 "
Good Dhollera (nominal). " 222 "
F. G. F. do .... " 216 "
G. F. do .... " 210 "

SEEDS are firm, although only in small demand. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7; Gujarat Rapeseed Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. For Liverpool the nominal quotations are 22s. 6d. by steam (to arrive) and 20s. by sail; for the Mediterranean ports 27s. 6d.; Trieste and Venice 25s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are practically unaltered. The ready demand continues limited and prices are unchanged, while future shipments are steady and a fairly firm tone prevails owing to continued favourable crop reports from up-country.

COALS are dull. The sale is reported of 340 tons Hasting's West Hartley alongside ship in harbour at Rs. 19, and of 250 tons Nixon's Motherwell at Rs. 18 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	658½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	do	680
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	do	160
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	540
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	750
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	970
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	825
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	550
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	425
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	335
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00[illegible]	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	[illegible]
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.c.	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	2,000	all		400
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,00[illegible]	250	all	p.ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th July 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,389	0	0
Merchandise	43,254	0	0
Telegraph	364	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	78,207	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,888	0	0
Merchandise	23,165	0	0
Telegraph	378	0	0
Other Receipts	552	0	0
Total Rs.	53,983	0	0
Increase Rs.	24,224	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE CLAN LINE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 1,319 tons, Captain W. Cowie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (27th July), with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE S. S. NEERA, 198 tons, Captain H. C. Banks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd July), via Galle, with a cargo of 4,051 bags sugar and 35 packages specie. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shephard.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Adomjee Peerbhoy and 6 others, 8 women, Mr. Edward, and 50 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Clan Fraser (s)	Cowie	Kurrachee, July 27.
	Neera (s)	Banks	Mauritius, July 2.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Southampton, July.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Patrick Stewart(s)	Stiffe	Kurrachee.
30	H. M. S. Vulture	Eliot Pringle.	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Œnone	Clements	Calcutta.

The steamer Pachamba, Turner, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Clan Fraser, to Genoa and Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 D. of Devonshire(s). Turner ....London, June 15.
Royal Alice ....McBride ....London, March 20.
26 North ....Hutton ....London, April 18.
City of Lucknow ......Halley ....London, April 23.
Ophelia ....Efford ....Liverpool, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Ships Carpathian and Chinsurah.
July 26.—Steamer Chanda. Ship Chanda. Barque Star of Denmark.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Lucknow—On the 18th June, St Marnock of Cape of Good Hope, bound to Calcutta. British Army in Lat 31 S, Long 33 E, bound to Calcutta.
By North—Blythswood, Dunfillan and Ellora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
27 K. of Sweeden .... London.
Chinsura (s)......... .... Calcutta, and N P.
Malda (s)......... .... Bombay and S P.
Nepaul (s)......... .... Calcutta.
Socotra (s)......... .... Rangoon and N P.

DEPARTURES.

July.
26 Chyebassa (s)......... .... Calcutta.
27 Nepaul (s)......... .... Southampton.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS

Per P and O steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta to Madras—Lieut Hamilton. To Galle—Mr H B LeMesurier and Mr Warren. To Yokohama—Mr Steppan. To Venice—Mr Burt. To Southampton—Mr and Mrs Kinden, Master Kinden, Mr Patterson, Mr Bothea, Mr and Mrs Tweedale, Mrs Wells, Mr Broughton, Mrs Weatherill, Mrs Forbes, and Dr and Mrs Watts.

Per s s Socotra, from Rangoon—Surgeon Anderson.

Per s s Chinsura, from Calcutta—Messrs Banon and White. From Gopaulpore—Mr Cadell. From Coconada—Mr Ross Johnson.

Per s s Malda, from Galle—Mr Bernheim.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Nepaul, from Madras :—To Southampton—Mr Bagshawe, Lieut Edwards and Private D McCrig. To Suez—Mrs Michell. To Brindisi—General Cadell, C B.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July.
3 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
9 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
9 Nebo, ss, Morgan, from Perim.
14 Sea Gull H M, ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
15 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
15 Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
16 Poona, ss, Orman, from London.
16 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Venice.
17 Africa, P T Ship, Padraso, from Lisbon.
17 Patterdale, ss, Bentley, from London.
18 Yangtze, ss, Nom De Dien, from Shanghai.
18 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from Bombay.
19 Cyphrenes, ss, Largie, from Plymouth.
19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
20 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
21 City of Oxford, ss, Thomas, from London.
21 Penguin, ss, Fulton, from Calcutta.
21 Septima, ss, Hassenau, from Bussorah.
21 Pliam, ss, Butler, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

16 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
17 Assyria ss, Hay, to London.
17 Poona, ss, Orman, to Calcutta.
18 Africa, P T Ship, Padraso, to Mozambique.
18 Patterdale, ss, Bentley, to China.
18 Yangtze, ss, Nom De Dien, to Marseilles.
19 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, to London.
19 Cyphrenes, ss, Largie, to Australia.
20 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, to London.
21 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, to Perim.
21 City of Oxford, ss, Thomas, to Calcutta.
22 Penguin, ss, Fulton, to Marseilles.
22 Septima, ss, Hessenau, to Jeddah.
22 Pilam, ss, Butler, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
Nebo, ss, Morgan, from Perim.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Lamont s—10 bags corks, D. D. Shah.
Branksome Hall s—2 casks glassware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Childers—25 runlets tar and 100 barrels pitch, Adomjee Bhayee.
City of Baltimore s—13 packages paint of sorts, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Manilla s—30 bottles quicksilver, Morarjee Natha.
British Sovereign—200 barrels whiting, Mahamadally Lookmanjee.
Pekin s—200 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—7 cases port and 1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—30 cases brandy, David Sasoon and Co; 2 cases essence of peppermint, and 1 case essence of ginger, Hajee Esmail Fazul; 125 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 70 cases claret and 300 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 120 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee; 175 cases claret, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuckey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—375 cwts cotton seed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 250 cwts B horns, Ally Mahomed Hasum; 85 bales rags and 17 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates—106 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales woolen and cotton carpets, Daterdina Mowjee; 153 bales rags, Fuckeer Mahamed Oomer; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 438 cwts rapeseed, Nupoo Nensey; 130 cwts gum copal, Ruttonjee Manockjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Escurial s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Cooper Landing Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—76 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Clan Fraser s—100 bales cotton, W and Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton and 1,668½ cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser s—2,009 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.
Manilla s—31 bales silk, F Fischer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algitha s—80 bales cotton, Hureelall Gunshamdass; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 450 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 138 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indus s—25 bales twist, C and F Dinshawjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—15 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—15 chests opium, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·606
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, SSE, S, WSW, WNW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours / Fall of Rain (From midnight to midnight.)	203 / 0·38
Total fall during the month	3·96
" " year	25·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 30th	0·25

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

FOR JUDGMENT.

419-79—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—J C Cama.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tayabally Casumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Reimerschied and others vs Vishboocan Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
422-79—Ri-ington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
440-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
387-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.
794-77—Jefferson and P—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs Tricomdass Lowjee—Smith and F.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person, Bai Jumnabai vs Tajoobai.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Luckmidass and others—Hearn C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

85-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Nettleship, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Slade, Captain, R H A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

Morris, Col, 15th Bombay N I, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 26.)

Mr Higgins, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent, 1st Class.
Lieut-Col Fraser, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent, 2nd Class.
Mr Duff, District Superintendent, 4th Class, to be District Superintendent, 3rd Class.
Mr Acklom, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to be District Superintendent, 4th Class.
Mr Chatterton, Assistant District Superintendent, to be District Superintendent, 5th Class.
Rev Ferguson John Montgomery, has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.
Rev W M Lethbridge, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain.
Mr Mallet, Assistant 2nd Grade Geological Survey of India, is granted 15 months' leave to Europe.
Mr Fedden, 2nd Grade Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Geological Museum.
Mr Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 15 months.
Mr Bagshawe, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, is placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the forests of the Kuram Valley, and while thus employed, will officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators.
The furlough granted to Mr Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled at his own request.
The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse 1st Regiment.
Lieut Durand, to be Adjutant, and Captain Vincent, to be Squadron Officer and to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander.
The services of Surgeon-Major Thomson, Officiating Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut Gerrard, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I.
Major Dyson-Lauri, 34th Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.
Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Sikh Infantry, Lieut Dunlop, 29th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an attached Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Punjab Infantry—
Lieut Gerrard, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I, to be an officiating doing duty officer.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Pond, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 43rd Regt N I, for two years. Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 38th Regt N I, for two years. Major Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years. Captain (Brevet Major) Channer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd in Command, 29th (Punjab) Regt N I, for sixteen months. Captain Davis, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Regt of N I, for one year 185 days.
Lieut Lindsay, Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.
Surgeon Major Oldham, Medical Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt, for one year 23 days.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Clerk, Czarewitch, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.
Mr Colley, 2nd Class Engineer, attached to the I G Hulk Koel, to be 2nd Class Engineer, I G S Hugh Rose.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways to the Western System of State Railways for employment on the Bhopal Railway Surveys.
Lieut Kunhardt, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.
Mr. Gutersloh, Class II State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr Ness, Mining Engineer, in charge Warora Colliery Division, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Wardha Coal State Railway.
Mr Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to the Wharda Coal State Railway, to officiate as Assistant Manager in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.
Mr Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Punjaub Northern State Railway to the Military Works Branch and posted to the Simla Architectural and Buildings Division.
The services of Lieut Peacocke are placed permanently at the disposal of that Department.
The services of Lieut Day, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The resignation of his appointment tendered by Mr Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is accepted.
Mr H Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.
The undermentioned gentleman appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as Locomotive Superintendents in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Department, are posted as under—Mr. Cardew, to the Northern Bengal State Railway. Mr. Goodwin, to the Rajputana State Railway.
The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. Moore, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
14th Bengal Lancers—Surgeon Mallins, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.
27th N I—Surgeon Beatson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

NICHOLLS—July 26th, at Mhow, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of J. Nicholls, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, Barnagar, aged 46 years, deeply regretted.
TICKELL—July 29th, at Middle Colaba, Eleanor Dora Maud (Nellie), youngest and beloved daughter of Charles Tickell, late I. N., aged 15 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—July 21st, at Simla, the wife of Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, of a daughter.
GORDON—July 24th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain J. L. J. Gordon, 59th Regiment, of a daughter.
HOCKING—July 22nd, at Dharmsala, the wife of Rev. John H. Hocking, Chaplain of the Kangra District, of a daughter.
JAMESON—July 23rd, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. Jameson, of a son.
KOUGH—July 25th, at Kodicanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of C. Kough, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.
WHITTEN—July 26th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Arthur Whitten, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLAIR—MOLESWORTH—July 18th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Matthew, Charles Blair, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Amy Frances, daughter of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to Government of India for State Railways.

DEATHS.

SMITH—July 23rd, at Sujat Station, the wife of F. Smith, W. R. S. Railway, aged 27 years.
SAVI—July 24th, at Chandpore Factory, Jessore, Eulalie, relict of the late John Henry Savi, aged 72 years.
DE DOMBAL—July 18th, at Musoori, Mr. M. L. E. Durup De Dombal, the District Engineer of Mymensingh, aged 51 years.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon........................ 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Th. 31	......	5 38	6 34	10 11 m 9 54 a	3 18 m 4 14 a
August. Fri. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	10 56 m 10 47 a	4 14 m 5 0 a
Sat. 2	......	5 39	6 33	11 33 m 11 35 a	5 0 m 5 43 a
Sun. 3	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	0 8 a ...	5 43 m 6 19 a
Mon. 4	......	5 39	6 32	0 15 m 0 41 a	6 20 m 6 54 a
Tues. 5	......	5 40	6 32	0 54 m 1 12 a	6 55 m 7 27 a
Wed. 6	......	5 40	6 31	1 29 m 1 43 a	7 29 m 8 0 a

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1879.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

The Members of the "STRAND" Burlesque and Comedy Company have kindly given their valuable Services on this occasion.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE ....ORCHESTRA.
To be followed by A. Wigan's Sparkling Comedietta in one Act, entitled

A DUMMY SWEETHEART.

SELECTION ....ORCHESTRA.
To conclude with the glorious comedy by Andrew Halliday, Esq. (which had an unprecedented run in London for over 100 Nights), entitled

CHECKMATE.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 p.m. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s, where the Plan is on view.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

THE Bombay Revenue Survey system has now been on trial for about thirty years. It may not be uninstructive to recall the circumstances under which this system was introduced, and to consider how far the expectations of the original founders have been justified by results. The state of things which existed in the Deccan before the introduction of the revised system were thus described by Sir Bartle Frere in the course of the debates which preceded the introduction of Bombay Act. I. of 1865 :—"Barely "more than two-thirds of the culturable land "in any district was under cultivation. Frequently as much as two-thirds of the land "was waste. Villages almost deserted were "frequently to be met with; some were utterly "uninhabited. The people were sunk in the "lowest depths of poverty; they had few "recognised rights in the land; the boundaries "of the different villages and different "estates were often unsettled, and gave "rise to disputes which there were not "the means of finally deciding. The revenue "to be derived from the land was practically "dependent on the discretion of the local "officers. * * * The results of such a system "might be easily guessed. In good seasons the "people were forced to pay to the uttermost "farthing without having the certainty that "what they paid really went to the Government "treasury. In bad seasons, if they were unable "to obtain remissions, they had no resource but "to leave the country and seek subsistence "elsewhere." Sir Bartle Frere related to the Council that he had seen many of the victims of this most wretched system. "People," he said, "had been brought before Mr. Goldsmid, who "deposed to having been tortured in the most "cruel manner in consequence of their inability "to meet the demand of the native collectors. "They had been exposed to the heat of the "sun, and were forced to stand with large "stones on their heads or to lie down with "heavy weights laid on their chests." This disgraceful state of things appears to have been exposed by the Revenue Commissioner of the day, who strongly urged the necessity of amending the whole land revenue system and of regulating the Government demand on some fixed and equitable principle; and to Sir Robert Grant's Government is due the credit of initiating the new system which was devised and framed by three of the most able officers then in the service of Government—viz., Mr. Goldsmid, of the Bombay Civil Service; Captain G. Wingate, and Captain Davidson. The revised system was fully explained and discussed in the well known joint report submitted by those officers to Government in 1847, and this report, with the accompanying correspondence, has since been accepted as the authoritative official exposition of the general policy and objects of the revised land revenue scheme. The whole of the official correspondence relating to this report, together with the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council and the debates on the introduction of Act I. of 1865, has been printed and published for general information by order of the Government of Bombay; and the volume referred to forms a complete manual of the prevailing Survey and Land Revenue system of the Presidency. The chief principles of the new system may be thus summarized :—(1.) A separate settlement by Government with each individual cultivator. (2.) The grant of leases for thirty years, terminable by the cultivator as to the whole or part of his holding at the expiration of each year, but by Government only on failure by the cultivator to pay the assessment. (3.) The power given to the cultivator to sell, let, mortgage, or otherwise alienate his right of occupancy. (4.) The right of the cultivator to a renewal of the lease on the expiration of the term at revised rates fixed, not with reference to any improvements made by the cultivator, but only to general considerations of the increased value of the land of the district owing to the rise of prices, facilities of communication, &c. It is clear that this tenure effected the most signal improvement in the position of the cultivating classes which were thus rescued from the miserable condition so graphically described by Sir Bartle Frere. The immediate effect of the introduction of the revised system appears to have been simply marvellous. The stimulus to agriculture was so great that in the ten years following the introduction of the Survey, the cultivation increased by upwards of five million acres, or upwards of forty per cent. The value of land increased enormously; the revenue was collected with ease and punctuality, and there was the clearest evidence of improvement in the material welfare of the ryots. All these facts were referred to in the debates of the Legislative Council; and it was universally believed that the introduction of the Revenue Survey marked the commencement of a new era of agricultural prosperity. Sir Bartle Frere himself described the Survey system as the "great charter of the "rights of the agricultural population." But how are we to reconcile the chorus of praise bestowed on the Survey system in 1864 with the notorious state of the Deccan and other parts of the Presidency in 1879? What disenchantment has come over the scene within the short space of fifteen years to produce so sudden and disastrous a change? It is now very commonly asserted that the much vaunted Revenue Survey system is a failure; and that to the effects of that system must be attributed the misery and depression which is known to be prevalent in many parts of the Presidency. It is of the highest importance to examine how far these complaints are well founded, and to consider whether the impoverishment of the peasantry be due, as now commonly asserted, to defects in the system itself, or to the operation of natural causes unconnected with that system. It is impossible, we think, that any one can peruse the correspondence relating to the introduction of the Revenue Survey without admitting the liberality and soundness of the general principles upon which the new system was framed. The acknowledged principle of an equitable land assessment is that Government is entitled to a certain share of the produce of the land, the deduction of which leaves the cultivator a wide margin of profit after payment of expenses. This share of the produce converted into a money payment forms a fair money assessment; and it is on this principle that all the assessments under the present system have been framed. It was also a conspicuous feature of Captain Wingate's proposals that the instalments should be so fixed as to enable the assessment to be provided by actual sales of produce instead of by funds raised at ruinous rates from money-lenders. With a moderate assessment imposed on the principle above stated, the State landlord, it would seem, has done everything which can reasonably be expected to strengthen the ryots' position. The peasantry have received a title at once simple and secure; and with ordinarily favourable seasons they might reasonably be expected to be contented and flourishing. How, then, are we to account for the fact that they are in many places notoriously impoverished and oppressed with debt? A satisfactory answer cannot, we think, easily be given; but we can, however, indicate several points which have not received from the framers of the Survey the amount of attention to which they seem to be entitled, and which may go some way at least to explain the phenomenon adverted to. The points to which we allude are: (1) the effects of a rapidly increasing population; (2), the effects of the uncertain conditions of Indian husbandry; (3), the action of prices; (4), the tendency of the Survey rules to promote indebtedness.

As regards the first point, it did not escape the notice of Captain Wingate that the greatest obstacle to the permanent success of the survey settlement was not unlikely to arise through an increase of the population; but Captain Wingate himself regarded the evil as a remote one, and although he suggested that provisions might be inserted in the rules to prevent too minute a sub-division of the land, he does not appear to have realised how vitally important the question of the pressure of population really was. To us it appears that the real working of the Revenue Survey system has been much obscured by the effects of the rapid increase of population which has taken place during the last thirty years; and it will not fail to be observed that each one of the more important facts which were quoted in 1864 in proof of the benefits of the Revenue Survey system were quite as much attributable to the increase of population as to any special merit in the system itself. The extraordinary increase of cultivation from 1851 to 1861 betokened, in the opinion of Sir William Mansfield, an increase in the welfare of the agricultural classes, which he attributed altogether to the satisfactory working of the revised system. But this increase of cultivation may also be readily accounted for by the natural effects of the pressure of population, and is, *per se*, no certain indication of increased prosperity. The pressure of population will, in fact, fully account not only for the increased cultivation and revenue but also for the increased value of land upon which such stress was laid by the advocates of Act I of 1865. Under this pressure cultivation has necessarily been extended in many parts of the Presidency to its utmost limits, and increased revenue has been the consequence of each annual extension; but the available land having once been taken up, the constant increase of population at once gives rise to a very formidable problem. The great competition for land in many parts of the Presidency is well-known; and there can be very little doubt that the struggle for subsistence, which is caused by the pressure of population, goes far to account for the tenacity with which so many impoverished and really insolvent ryots cling to their holdings when they would otherwise be only too glad to relinquish them. The uncertain conditions of Indian husbandry cannot fail to exercise a most important influence on the working of any Land Revenue System; and it is remarkable, we think, that the Bombay Revenue Survey has not made any provision to obviate the difficulty of providing for a fixed demand while the seasons are notoriously capricious and uncertain. The exaction of an unvarying assessment from year to year, without regard to the character of the season, may be theoretically justifiable; but it is clear that this result cannot be attained without compelling the ryots to borrow in bad years, and it seems to be a question how far it is desirable to plunge the cultivators into debt, merely for the sake of securing a mechanical uniformity of system. The prevailing system makes no provision for carrying over to a good year the outstanding balances of previous bad years; and hence, while in good years the Government assessment is extremely moderate, in bad years it is often excessive. This want of elasticity strikes us as a serious defect in the system, and goes far to account for a great deal of the indebtedness of which we now hear so much.

Again, the condition of prices has undoubtedly affected considerably the condition of the agricultural classes during the last twelve years; and it is very remarkable that this important subject did not attract more attention during the debates that preceded the introduction of Act I. of 1865. It seems to have been altogether overlooked that the condition of prices at the time when that Act was introduced had a most important influence in affecting the success of the earlier settlements; and the American war and special political circumstances of the time go a long way to account for the extraordinary gleam of prosperity which lit up for a time the prospects of the Western Presidency. The Survey Act was, in fact, introduced just at a time when prices were extraordinarily high, and when special political causes were at work to affect the value of agricultural produce. That the Government should have taken advantage of this favourable time to place the Survey on a legal footing is natural enough, but it should be noted that the whole of the credit, which was really due to the exceptional condition of prices, was claimed by the local Council in support of the Revenue Survey system. The cotton mania and the extraordinarily high prices which agricultural produce for a time commanded, undoubtedly benefitted largely the agricultural classes of the Presidency; but this result would equally have happened under any revenue system, and the revenue survey cannot, it would seem, fairly take credit for a result which was wholly due to exceptional causes. It is clear, moreover, that if the survey system be entitled to take credit for the result of high prices, it should in fairness be held responsible for the reaction caused by the fall of prices; but this responsibility is not one which reasonable persons would think of taking.

The last point which we have to notice is the tendency of the Survey rules to promote indebtedness. This we consider to be the great blot of the Revenue Survey scheme, and to be the chief cause of the numerous complaints which are now made against it. Assuming that the framers of the Survey scheme were honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of the agricultural classes, as they undoubtedly were, it seems to have been unfortunate that they should have devised a scheme which practically places the ryot at the mercy of the money-lender, and makes his tenure dependent upon suffrance. For the alleged extravagance and thriftlessness of the agricultural classes, the framers of the Survey cannot, of course, reasonably be held responsible; but they ought, we think, to have taken special precautions to prevent the State demand from becoming itself a cause and source of debt. If the cultivators are habitually unable in bad years to pay their assessment without being compelled to borrow money for the purpose, it is clear that, in addition to the assessment, they are being systematically taxed for the money-lenders' sole profit; and nothing but impoverishment and ultimate ruin can possibly result. Give the ryot fair play, and allow him a reasonable opportunity of meeting his obligations without having recourse to ruinous loans, he would then have received all the assistance and support which he could fairly expect; but under present circumstances he can, we fear, complain with some reason that the Government itself has been the cause of his ruin, by driving him first of all into the money-lenders' net, and then keeping him there. The spectacle of a distressed and impoverished peasantry, holding on suffrance and menaced with ejectment is, we think, a serious one; and if the Revenue Survey system be judged by the present condition of the cultivators, it must, we fear, be considered a very qualified success.

This review shows, we think, that there are several concurrent causes which have more or less contributed to produce the very general depression of the cultivating classes. For some of these causes the Survey system itself is, we think, to some extent responsible, while others are, as we have endeavoured to show, attributable entirely to the operation of natural causes, such as the destruction of forests and the desiccation of the Deccan hills. There are many persons who think that the problem of administering the Land Revenue through a Foreign Government agency is an insoluble one. Without, however, going so far as this, we can feel no doubt that the problem is a most difficult one, and past experience does not make us feel very hopeful regarding the future success of the existing Bombay Revenue Survey system.

UNDER orders from His Excellency the Governor, Major Daniell has left Poona for Hyderabad. He is directed to pursue enquiries into the matter of Wassudew Bulwunt's enlistment of Arabs and Rohillas. Doubtless Sir Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Omrah, in whose jaghir the Poona Brahmins commenced operations, will aid Major Daniell in carrying through the new task that has been placed in his hands. It will be very instructive to know for a certainty what progress was really made in the organization of the proposed flying column. Wassudew Bulwunt himself is described as a tall, well built man, of considerable mental and bodily energy, and not mad in any sense of the term. Since his arrest his demeanour has been independent and even defiant. He has vouchsafed no information regarding the movement in which he was concerned.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 11.

IT shows how little the English public know or care about India, that the funeral of the greatest of Anglo-Indian civil servants in this generation attracted hardly any notice out of doors, though the Abbey was thronged in every part by men who had served with Lord Lawrence, or who, though unconnected with India, honoured the deceased statesman for his public services and the strength and sincerity of his character. I suppose there was never such an assemblage of Anglo-Indians gathered together before in London as on Saturday morning in Westminster Abbey. I had a ticket for the choir; and accustomed as one is to go about in London without recognising or being recognised by one person in ten thousand, it was quite a strange sensation to be surrounded by such a multitude of well-known faces. There were a very large number of ladies present, and many ladies also followed the coffin in the procession of mourners. I think myself that the impressiveness of the Funeral Service is lessened rather than heightened by the chanting of some portions of it and the introduction into it of special hymns and anthems, for it is thus broken into several distinct parts; and the music, however fine,—and the singing of the hymn, "O God of Bethel!" was particularly good,—does not compensate for the breaks of continuity and concentration. The Abbey, too, is in some respects not well suited for a funeral which many thousands of persons wish to see. The organ screen completely separates the nave from the choir, and as the grave had been dug a few feet beyond the screen on the side of the nave, the re-forming of the procession when the coffin was carried back from where it had been deposited under the east window, to the grave, for the concluding part of the service, was the signal for a not very seemly rush on the part of the spectators in the choir to find fresh places in the nave, where they could see and hear what was going on. Similarly, the spectators in the nave were shut out from hearing the earlier part of the service, which was gone through in the choir. The procession up the Church, however, at the beginning of the service, was exceedingly dignified and imposing. The leaders of the Liberal party, who had found in Lord Lawrence so strenuous an opponent of Lord Beaconsfield's Afghan policy, were there almost to a man; and I noticed that the silence which prevailed among the crowd of spectators was broken only for one moment, when almost everyone involuntarily whispered to his neighbour, "There's Gladstone," as the great Liberal orator walked slowly past. The lists in the papers of the celebrities present are very accurate, but, as Indian readers may be struck by the omission of the name of Mr. Grant Duff, I may mention that that gentleman, though he did not join the procession, occupied a place in the choir. The Ministry was represented by Sir S. Northcote and Lord Cranbrook. It must have occurred to most persons that Lord Salisbury, who was till very lately Secretary of State for India, might have had the grace to be present; but Lord Salisbury has no grace for anyone who thwarts his selfish ambition. The absence, too, from the funeral of all the members of the Royal Family, which is now providentially very numerous, has been much commented upon. The Queen and Prince of Wales were, it is said, "represented," but no Royal carriages followed the hearse, and not one of the Empress of India's sons or cousins followed to the grave the man who twenty-two years ago saved for Her Majesty that Indian Empire of which she is so justly proud. The omission is inexcusable, because there are four of the Queen's sons in town who have nothing to do beyond representing the Crown on occasions of State and ceremony; and, as they are all to be present with the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge at the Prince Imperial's funeral to-morrow, surely one of them might have spared an hour to do honour to the memory of Lord Lawrence.

The susceptible French Government is understood to be greatly annoyed at what it regards as the extravagant demonstrations of grief the English nation indulges itself in for the death of the Prince Imperial; and it is whispered that serious remonstrances have been made about the elaborate character of the arrangements made for the Prince's funeral. The *Times* and *Standard* yesterday published inspired leading articles, for the purpose of soothing the irritated feelings of the French Republicans, who will not, however, be easily persuaded that it is a sentiment of pity, alone, and not sympathy with the Napoleon dynasty, which has moved the whole English nation to pay to the Prince's remains the honour of what will be undoubtedly a public funeral. The announced intention of the Queen herself to be present will increase the uneasiness of the French Government, which has refused to let Marshal MacMahon come to Chislehurst for the funeral; but the Queen is quite right to follow her own inclination in this matter. While Her Majesty is bound to respect the form of government established in France, she cannot be expected to forget her friendly intimacy with the family of Napoleon III., or the personal gratitude felt towards her by the poor youth who fell fighting under her flag in South Africa. The alarm shown by the French Government proves how idle it is to fancy Imperialism has died with the Prince Imperial. You will see that the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in his letters published yesterday and to-day, has come round to the opinion which I have held from the first, that the succession of Prince Napoleon Jerome to the inheritance of the Prince Imperial greatly improves the chances of the Bonapartists. There can be little doubt that, with all its outward appearance of stability, the life of the French Republic is very uncertain. Frenchmen are disquieted by the frequent changes of government, and ask themselves if, after all, a Republic with Grévy succeeding MacMahon, and Gambetta Grévy, is better than a democratic Empire with a Napoleon as its chief. Now, the son of Napoleon III. was not a democratic Cæsar. He was far too scrupulous and devout to be the chief of a family whose founder dealt with the Church in France after the fashion in which Henry VIII. dealt with the Church in England. Perhaps his mother infused into his veins something of the romantic piety of which only Spaniards seem to be capable. Prince Napoleon, on the other hand, while he will no doubt reconcile himself with the Church, though not in the theatrical fashion prescribed by M. Paul de Cassagnac, is a true Napoleon in spirit; and the Imperialists have shown their good sense by forgetting the past and accepting him as their leader. He still maintains a prudent reserve; but he is coming with his wife to the funeral at Chislehurst. He has asked M. Rouher to meet him, and he will in all probability try to prove to the friends of the late Prince how desirable it is that he should abstain from premature and compromising declarations, and remain in Paris to watch over the fortunes of the party.

The news from Zululand has deepened the anxiety already felt as to the fate of the army entrusted to Lord Chelmsford's care. All the newspaper correspondents agree in denouncing the absolute incapacity and helplessness of the General; and the popular belief is that Cetewayo is merely waiting till the invading columns have advanced far from their base in order to fall upon them with all his strength. His strategy is supposed, in fact, to be like that by which the Persians led on and destroyed the Roman army under Crassus. Sir Garnet Wolseley is hastening to the front, to take command, and the army will receive him with thankfulness, for they have naturally lost all confidence in Lord Chelmsford, who would no doubt have been superseded long ago if he had not been a favourite at Court, he having often played second fiddle to the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir Bartle Frere has swallowed his leek with great avidity, and it is amusing to read in the Cape telegrams that the wary statesman, instead of resigning, has cordially welcomed "his old friend" Sir Garnet Wolseley as a general specially sent out by the Home Government to enforce Sir Bartle Frere's own policy.

The Irish bravoes may fairly congratulate themselves on the conspicuous success of their tactics of obstruction this session. These gentlemen go into Parliament for no other purpose than to fling insult and ridicule on all British institutions, including the House of Commons itself; and, by simply availing themselves of the forms of the House, which are framed to regulate the proceedings of a House whose members were, till recently, all gentlemen, those malignants contrive with the utmost ingenuity to put, night after night, questions which insinuate the most odious charges against the English army and Government, and to propose in committee innumerable motions in order to prevent the House from doing any business at all. By perseverance in these tactics, and by keeping within the letter of the law of debate, the Home Rulers have kept the whip hand of the House all through the session, which will be in consequence the most unfruitful on record. Their favourite amusement now is to bait the Government, the Speaker, and the Chairman of Committees, by using the most audacious language about their want of honour and so on, and then, after a long debate, withdrawing any expressions that are unparliamentary. Their devices to waste time, are, in fact, endless; and the country has long been puzzled to understand why the House of Commons does not amend its rules so as to put a curb on the Home Rulers. But the House, always reluctant to fetter freedom of debate, has become excessively timid and feeble under the guidance of the present Ministry. Lord Beaconsfield, with the design one might suppose of weakening the Lower House, has put all his strong colleagues into the House of Lords and left the Commons to be controlled by such new and inefficient leaders as Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Smith, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Colonel Stanley. None of these men have the knowledge and experience combined which are required for the management of the House of Commons. The Ministry, too, at large, is not now an honest Ministry. It has no distinct views, apparently, on any question, but lets itself be swayed hither and thither by any wind of doctrine which will give it a chance of winning support from one section or other of the public at the next election. Thus, it actually had the shameful weakness to countenance the other day a foolish Bill brought forward by a well-meaning teetotal bigot for shutting up all public houses on Sunday. It is simply wonderful that politicians in high places should be so ignorant of the real temper of the English people as not to understand that the passing of a Bill of this kind, which would prevent any man who takes a walk into the country on Sunday from refreshing himself with a glass of beer, would assuredly bring on a revolution. The aristocracy and middle classes, who, if we are to believe the society journals, pass most of their time, Sundays included, in drinking, gambling, and other more objectionable amusements, would do well to think twice, or even thrice, before attempting to rob the poor man of his Sunday glass of beer. Yet that splendid specimen of good-natured incapacity, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thinks he is doing a most politic thing in patronising a Bill of this sort. So, with regard to the Home Rulers, the Government dares not set them at defiance, but tries to conciliate them with an Irish University Bill and speeches which hold out hopes to them that they shall have money as well as degrees if they will only put on a little more pressure. Then, on the question of the best means of maintaining discipline in the Army,—which the Home Rulers would like to reduce to a state of absolute inefficiency,—Colonel Stanley has given way, step after step, and would have done away with flogging altogether if the Conservative party had not mutinied and demanded that no further concessions should be made. The leader of the Liberal party has, however, this week come to the rescue of the Ministry by indignantly repudiating the obstructive tactics of Mr. Chamberlain, one of the few English allies of the Home Rulers; and Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Joseph Cowne have also separated themselves from the extreme Left on this question, and insisted that Parliamentary government will become impossible if a noisy minority continues to defy the will of the majority. Parliamentary government is, in fact, only desirable or possible when the representatives of the people have some common ground on which they can meet, and are willing to accept the decision of the majority as that of the nation. Now, the Home Rulers have nothing in common with English members of Parliament; they hate everything English, and would like to break up the Empire. The country will, therefore, certainly support the House of Commons in restricting the licence these men now enjoy for promoting their designs under cover of the forms of the House. If the Home Rulers insist on setting Great Britain at defiance, they will soon be brought to order, for the English people are now in such a mood as to believe that, if conciliation produces only Parnells, Callans, and Sullivans, coercion can produce no worse fruits.

The weather is a little less cheerless than it was. We have had one or two bright days, of such a kind as to make one believe once more that summer is not yet a lost season. Certainly, there is nothing more delightful than a really fine day in England. English sunshine may be compared to the English infantry; it is the finest in the world, only unfortunately there is so very little of it.

It seems to be generally imagined in India that the Bellary to Marmagao railway scheme has been abandoned; but this is not the case. Under the new commercial treaty, the British Government is to pay Portugal 40,000*l.* a year for surrendering its right to manufacture salt in Portuguese India; and I am told that this sum will be especially assigned for the payment of interest on the Portuguese section of the railway. The English promoters of the line are, I believe, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Henry Green, Mr. W. Mackinnon (of the British India Company) and Dr. Forbes Watson.

Notwithstanding Colonel Chesney's assertion that Cooper's Hill College is not to be given up, it has, I hear, been decided by the Secretary of State in Council gradually to reduce and finally to close the College. J. M. M.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SMITH, FLEMING AND CO.

IN the Court of Bankruptcy on the 11th inst., before Mr. Registrar Brougham, the affairs of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. were under investigation, at the instance of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, with the object of establishing a proof for 360,000*l.* against the separate estate of Mr. John Fleming, such proof having been rejected by the trustee. The question depended upon the construction to be placed upon certain guarantees given to the Bank in consideration of credits granted by the Bank to W. Nicol and Co. to the extent of 360,000*l.* There was a formal guarantee signed in the name of the firm by W. Nicol and Company, of Bombay, in September, 1872, and it was submitted that the personal liability of each partner was subsequently recognised in a letter of February, 1874, signed in the name of Smith, Fleming and Co., and by the three partners—Mr. De Gex, Q.C., and Mr. Decimus Sturges appeared for the liquidators, in support of the proof; Mr. Southgate, Q.C., and Mr. Aspland for the trustee.—The arguments turned almost exclusively upon the nature of the liability which had been incurred, it being contended on behalf of the liquidators that no intelligible reason could be given for the separate signature of each partner as well as the signature of the firm of Smith, Fleming, and Co., unless a personal as well as a joint liability was contemplated. On the other hand, it was argued that the transaction was of an exceptional nature, and that the signature of each partner was therefore attached to the guarantee; also that it was so signed in accordance with a custom said to exist in Scotland.—The Registrar said the question he had to determine was whether the separate estate of Mr. John Fleming was liable upon the guarantee given to the Bank as well as the joint estate. By the guarantee of September, 1872, it was clearly the intention to create a liability in favour of the Bank on the part of Nicol and Co., also an individual liability on the part of the members of that firm, and a joint liability by Smith, Fleming, and Co. Mr. John Fleming was the senior partner in both firms, and had conducted the negotiations; and his Honour thought, having regard to the terms of the documents, his separate estate was liable equally with the joint upon the guarantee.—The proof was accordingly admitted.

ANOTHER MEDICAL JOBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the agitation anent the Poona Staff Surgeoncy, the emoluments of which are said to be Rs. 25 only, may I beg you will moot the question why the Secretary to the Surgeon General is permitted to hold also the chair of Botany in the Grant Medical College when there are heaps of young medical officers qualified for the appointment kept on general duty. I notice also that the officer who acts as Secretary holds a permanent appointment and is supposed to be travelling about in the districts for six or eight months in the year. In these days of retrenchments and reductions it may not be out of place to enquire whether this officer is permitted to draw travelling allowance.

It appears to me that there is a clique in Bombay whose policy is to secure multiple appointments to one another, on the plea that mofussilites are unfit to be seen at the Presidency. You would be doing a public service by drawing immediate attention to this matter so that Government might be induced to call for an explanation from the head of the Indian Medical Department. A DISGUSTED ONE.

TELEGRAPH CODES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is delightful to see that the military authorities march with the times in scientific matters. Might I invite your attention to Bombay General Order No. 77 of this year, and to the refined and cheerful selection of "Code Words" that has been therein made by, I presume, some imaginative, though, perhaps, slightly dyspeptic or hypochondriacal officer of the Quarter-Master General's staff, for the purpose of transmitting by telegraph, in an agreeable and concise form, information concerning cholera or other epidemic disease. I select a few code-words at random—

Dull, faint, moan, weak, wail, mortal, dread, dark, chill death, bury, dirt, blood, bones, bile, cist, foul, fecal, mucus.

Can you imagine the effect on a delicate General's nerves of the receipt of such a message about five minutes before dinner—sherry and bitters would avail little! An inevitable attack of cholera would be the immediate result. I should much like to see a photograph of the codist!! UN 'OHM' QUE RIT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

THE PRICE OF SILVER AND RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JULY 30, 4-45 P. M.

Silver is to-day quoted at 51½ per oz. The weekly Council drafts sold at 1-7 10-16d.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

General Stewart has exchanged visits with the new Governor of Kandahar, and arrangements are still in progress for the transfer to the latter of authority in the city and province.

No news of importance from Western Afghanistan.

The weather was exceedingly hot till the 28th, and mortality from cholera in the city has increased from an average of five or six daily to seventeen, and is spreading towards Herat.

The Cavalry, Horse Artillery and two companies of the 59th Foot are in camp four miles off, and four companies of the 60th Rifles are in a garden near the cantonments.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The International Telegraph Conference has terminated its sittings. A word rate in Europe has been agreed to; proper names having a code sense will not be allowed, and figure groups will have to be composed of three instead of five figures as hitherto. The changes will come into force next April.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The *Gazette* publishes the following list of honours bestowed for services in connection with the Afghan war:—

To be Knights Commanders of the Bath—Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, Lieut. General D. M. Stewart, Lieut. General Sir Sam. Browne, Lieutenant General F. F. Maude, Major General M. A. S. Biddulph, Major General F. S. Roberts, V. C., Major General C. S. Lumsden.

To be Companions of the Bath—Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe, 17th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, 51st Foot; Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E.; Colonel C. M. Macgregor; Colonel Drew, 8th Foot; Colonel Æneas Perkins, R. E.; Colonel Lindsay, R. A.; Colonel Jenkins, (Guides?); Colonel Malcolmson; Gibbons (Deputy Surgeon General, Peshawur Field Force.)

To be Honorary Knight Grand Commander of Star of India—The Khan of Khelat.

To be extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India—Sir Fred. P. Haines.

To be Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India—The Raja of Nabha.

To be Knights Commanders of the Star of India—Colonel H. K. Burne, Colonel G. P. Colley, Major Sandeman, the Hon. R. E. Egerton.

To be Companions of the Star of India—Major St. John, R. E.; Colonel Waterfield; Mr. Lepel Griffin, C. S.; Major James Browne, Mr. Dalyell, Mr. Peele, Maharaja Tagore Sirdar, Kuppurtala Maharaja, Bahadur Sahibzada, Obed Ulla Khan of Tonk.

THE BANKING BILL.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Banking and Joint Stock Companies Bill.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

The Turkish Ministry, acceding to the demands made by the British and French Ambassadors here, have conceded to Prince Tewfik all the privileges enjoyed by the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 27th ulto. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Mongolia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall arrived from Bombay to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lara outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 18th instant left here to-day for Bombay at 5 p. m. The S. S. Pekin, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 12 noon to-day.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5.9
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117½

About £300,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Singapore.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 30, 6-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Khedive from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 30.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind W. 6 S. W.; thermometer 76; barometer 29·750. Fall of rain 4 inches 45 cents.

MANGALORE, (29th).—Weather rainy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-16 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 3 inches 29 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Total previously registered	25	40	31	50	32	69
29 Tuesday	0	38	......		......	
30 Wednesday	......		0	45	0	30
Total	25	78	31	95	32	99
Fall up to 30th July 1878	65	78	72	1	73	49

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

FURTHER enquiry in the case against Nursey Kessowjee was held yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. No fresh witness was called; but Mathuradas Lowjee, the principal witness, was examined as to various items in the account books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. A large number of translations of entries in the accounts were put in. Mr. Gill will cross-examine the witness Mathuradas on Monday next; and if no witnesses for the defence are called, the Advocate General, after examining two other witnesses, intends to sum up the evidence for the prosecution on Wednesday next. The case stands adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday next.

THERE is no lack of shooting competitions in which the crack shots amongst our Volunteers may join during the next two months. Besides the Western India Rifle Association meeting, which takes place from the 20th to the 23rd August, and entries for which, we would remind the Volunteers, should be sent to Captain Stokes, the Adjutant, before the 2nd August, and the Central Presidency meeting at Poona on the 8th September and following days, to which we referred on Tuesday, the programme has just been issued of "the sixth annual rifle meeting of the (7th Fusiliers) Regimental Shooting Club, which is to be held at the Colaba Range on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of August. The programme includes two matches "open to the Garrison," which term, we understand, is intended to include the local Volunteers. These matches are—the "Colaba Sweepstakes," 300 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance, nine prizes ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 2; and the "Rifle Oaks," 700 and 800 yards, seven shots at each, with similar prizes. The entrance fee is Re. 1 for each competition. The programme includes twelve matches in all, the remainder of which are open to the Regimental Shooting Club only, to the Regiment (Fusiliers) or to the Royal Artillery. The two competitions "open to the Garrison" are to be shot off on the 14th August.

THERE is a paragraph in H. E. the Viceroy's speech on the Deccan Ryots' Bill which is of special importance at this juncture in Western India, and is worth reproducing in a more prominent form than in the body of a long report. Lord Lytton said:—"That part of India for which we are now legislating has again been afflicted with social disturbances. I think it not improbable that many persons will be disposed to attribute the source of those disturbances to the still unremedied condition of the indebted ryot. As a matter of fact that supposition would be erroneous. There is no evidence in support of it; and there is much evidence to the contrary, which points to a very different cause of these troubles."

THE following order has been published in the *Gazette of India*:—The Archdeacon, or in his absence, the Bishop may, on sufficient cause being shown, permit a kutcha grave to be enclosed by a railing other than wooden, on condition that the same fee is paid as is levied on the construction of masonry graves.

PRIVILEGE leave having been granted to Mr. E. Gay, M. A., Mr. W. Wells is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, until Mr. E. S. Byrne returns from leave, when Mr. E. S. Byrne will officiate during the remainder of Mr. Gay's absence, or till further orders; and Mr. E. Gay, M. A., is provisionally appointed to be Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 30th April.

THE Government reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 22nd state that in Madras rain has now fallen in the Southern districts, and prospects generally have somewhat improved. As regards Bombay there has been timely and beneficial rain in the Deccan; but although there have been slight showers here and there in the Gujarat, Coast, and Southern Maratha Country districts, heavier rainfall in these parts of the Presidency is much required; cholera is still severe in Sind and continues in Kaira, Thana, and Nasik. Sufficient rain has fallen in all the districts of Bengal except in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and a break is wanted in most places; in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar the early crops have been injured by excessive rain and floods, but otherwise prospects are fair; the late and transplanted rice is progressing satisfactorily; cholera, as might be expected at this time of year, is still mentioned in many returns. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh matters are promising, but here too some districts, specially Sitapur and Fyzabad, would be the better for a break. The rainfall in the Punjab has been scanty and confined to a few districts; last week complaints of too little rain came only from the Hissar division and the Lahore district. In the former there has been slight rain, but prospects are not there described as good except in Rohtak; the need, however, felt in Lahore, has now spread somewhat widely, though the generally satisfactory character of the season cannot have been materially affected by a week's dry weather. In the Central Provinces there has been moderate rain in all districts save Betul, and more is required there and in the Eastern districts for the river crops; sowings have nearly been completed and prospects are favourable. Good rain has fallen generally in British Burma and the state of things is encouraging; cattle disease is prevalent in one district of Tenasserim and in four districts of Pegu. Assam continues to receive sufficient rain, and in the agricultural condition of the province is good. Rain has fallen throughout the province of Mysore and prospects are favourable. The reports from Central India, if correct, would show that the rainfall has been very unequally distributed, having been plentiful in Indore and Sutna, and deficient elsewhere. Rajputana needs rain badly; last week it had but a few showers; and this week rain is reported from Jeypur only, and was there slight. There has been a little rain in Berar but more is wanted. On the whole it may be said that prospects in Western India have undergone no material change, save in the Central districts of the Deccan, where there has been improvement; in Southern India they have improved; rain is still abundant and even occasionally excessive, in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Towards the North-West Frontier and in Rajputana the weather has been unseasonably dry.

WE understand a return cricket match between the Bombay Volunteers and the 7th Fusiliers is being arranged for Monday next, which is a holiday.

THE *London Gazette* of the 11th inst. contains the following notification:—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Joseph Janni as Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

THE Madras police are not doing themselves much credit in Rumpa. It is said that Colonel Rammell has complained bitterly of their behaviour before the enemy; and perhaps this is the secret of more troops being despatched to the Godavery District. The police can only be punished, it appears, by the officers of their own department, as they are not enlisted under the Articles of War.

A TELEGRAPHIC report from Kashmir, dated the 25th instant, states that heavy rain which was much wanted, has fallen throughout the valley, and the officer on special duty and Mr. Fanshawe are both of opinion that the grain crop will be larger than before anticipated, and that by October next the famine will probably be practically over. His Highness the Maharaja has consented to the contractors continuing to push on with the import of grain for some time longer, till the out-turn of the rabi harvest is ascertained.

NOT very long ago, it will be remembered, military propriety at Peshawur was shocked by the discovery that the only offices available for duty in a certain regiment was the Commandant, the rest having been placed in arrest by him *en masse*. The same untoward state of affairs, the Lahore paper learns, now exists in another gallant corps, and is traceable, as in the former instance, to the personal idiosyncracies of officers in high regimental positions, and, in part at least, to their intolerance of any expression of independence on the part of their juniors as individual members of the regimental mess.

THE Simla correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes of Mr. Whitley Stokes's speech on the Deccan Ryots' Bill:—"With the help of an encouraging gallery, our legal member might become quite the O'Donnell or Biggar of our Simla Parliament. The new bill is, of course, based on the theory that technical law has been largely to blame for the misery of the Deccan ryots, and this it was that roused Mr. Stokes to bite the mover. There are regions of high mathematics in which all ideas of magnitude and number, even as symbolised in their purest forms, are lost sight of and mathematical processes, divorced from humbler abstractions, alone considered. In the same way it seems that a legal mind may sometimes get so legal that law, quite irrespective of humanity, commands its exclusive enthusiasm. At all events that is the only hypothesis on which I can account for Mr. Stokes's view of the Deccan Ryots' Bill."

THE *Pioneer* suggests that "the Army Commission would be just the right agency for procuring the establishment in India of a special regiment, consisting entirely of gentlemen—not petted as regards pay or treatment, but ensured by the constitution of their corps from the one evil, ignoble companionship, which renders enlistment at present such a desperate resource for a man brought up among people of the better class. Desperate as the resource is, every regiment in the service, nearly, has some such soldiers in its ranks, even now. For a great country includes but too many examples of the class under consideration; sons of middle class families who have failed in life in various ways, good fellows, perhaps, who have not been armed by nature to triumph in the struggle of competitive examinations, and are too proud to be a burden on their friends, or perhaps without friends to be a burden upon—men who have been thrust into uncongenial grooves where they have failed to find a career, men with an irresistible leaning towards a military life, but no means that will enable them to enter it by the costly avenues that lead to the commissioned ranks."

THE current number of the *Gazette of India* contains a notification to the effect that good service pensions have been conferred upon Colonel A. Drury, of the Madras Staff Corps; Colonel A. B. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps; and Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C. B., C. S. I., A.-D.-C. The war services of the latter officer are stated to be as follows:—"Served with forces employed in various expeditions against the frontier tribes, 1852-56; as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General in the action at Panjhao, 15th April 1852; at Nowadund, Prenghur, Iskakot, and operations in the Ranezai Valley in May 1852; against the Boree Afridis in 1853; at Shah Mooseh Kheyl against the Mohmunds in 1854; expedition against the Meranzaie tribe in April 1855, including the Cavalry affair at Dursummund; against the Bussy Khelut Alum in November 1855; in Meranzaie and Kooran Expeditions in November 1856 (received the special thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments). Served on a special mission to Afghanistan in 1857-58, and received the thanks of the Government of India (medal with clasp). In July 1858 joined the Gwalior force under General R. Napier, and was present at Ranode and subsequent pursuit in Central India (mentioned in despatches—medal). Accompanied the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the actions of Sinho and Tangchow, assault and capture of the Taku Forts, and advance on Pekin (mentioned in despatches—medal with two clasps and Brevet of Major) with Bhootan Field Force in 1865 (clasp)."

THE *Pioneer* writes of the Har Sahai Commission:—From the outset the appointment of the Commission seemed an unreasonable stretch of the Supreme Government's prerogative. The High Court had expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms, the whole facts were before the Lieutenant-Governor, it only remained for him to pass orders. In directing Har Sahai's dismissal, therefore, Sir George Couper was acting within his powers, in accordance with precedent, and on the basis of the best legal opinion procurable. His position in short was unassailable. Despite all this, he was forced by the Government of India to cancel the action thus taken, to restore Har Sahai to his post, and to appoint a commission of inquiry. Why two of the three members appointed were natives, we do not know; perhaps the local Government thought that by constituting the commission in this way, it would best be carrying out the wishes of the Supreme Government. The result of the inquiry has not been published; but it is no secret that the finding is adverse to Mr. Saunders and favourable to the sub-judge. It is impossible, without seeing the papers, to know on what grounds this finding was come to, in the face of the evidence adduced in Mr. Saunders's favour, and in view of the fact that no evidence of any kind was offered by the accused. But, however this may be, it remains to be seen whether the Government of India, having themselves tied the gordian knot, will refrain from summarily cutting it, by consigning the Commission's report to the wastepaper basket, and confirming the original order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

EXPERIMENTS have been made recently under the auspices of the Punjab Government with "Galen's Cholera Specific," with the result that it is pronounced to be "not a specific for cholera," and that the experiments do "not show that it is of any value in the treatment of the disease." Trials were made by the Principal of the Medical School at Lahore, and the Civil Surgeons at Peshawur and Delhi.

SENHOR SERGIO DE SOUZA, the Governor of Daman, after completing arrangements during his short stay in Bombay for the construction of five steam tugs for the internal navigation at Goa, has returned to Daman.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Kurram Valley to the Lahore paper complaining that though "the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to acknowledge the services of the Medical, Ordnance, Survey, Telegraph, Postal, and Commissariat Departments, also the Political and Clerical," no mention has been made of "one other which might with justice have been added to the list, *viz.*, the Veterinary."

MAJOR BICHIN, of the 11th N. I., writes to contradict a statement of the Kurram Valley correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a prisoner escaped from the 11th on the way down.

AN interesting and a very instructive report has lately been presented to the Board of Guardians of St. George's Union, London, by the medical officer of the Infirmary, Dr. Webster. It is curious to remark that, notwithstanding the hard life and the great tear-and-wear of those who ultimately fill the workhouses, and live what must be a very joyless existence, length of years falls to a large proportion. Out of the 313 deaths in the year, 105 of the deceased were over 70 years of age, and 63 of the remainder were between 60 and 70. Whatever may be the other effects of a pauper state, therefore, it does not seem materially to shorten life. We have lately had from Sir Henry Thompson an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Food," and its influence on health and longevity, and the conclusion to which it chiefly points is singularly borne out by these Union statistics.

THE "extraordinary scenes" which are continually occurring in the House of Commons serve to indicate, in a very painful manner, the degeneracy of that popular assembly. Since the days when Lord Palmerston quieted a tumult by reminding members that they were all "gentlemen," a marked change has come over Parliamentary deportment. The scene which took place in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, and which we report elsewhere, was the climax of the series of disturbances; for Mr. Parnell stated that he and his friends "wished to impugn the conduct of the Speaker of the House." However much members may have disputed among themselves, whatever may have been the faults attributed to the leaders, the present generation has not been accustomed to hear the conduct of the Speaker discussed, or his impartiality called in question. But these are days when the threads of tradition are broken, and when ancient practice is violated. There seems to have come a turbulent spirit into the deliberations of the House of Commons which cannot fail to excite regret among all who are solicitous for the honour and dignity of Parliament.

THE somewhat sudden death of Lady Waldegrave has occasioned a great sensation in London society, of which she has for many years been one of the most prominent leaders. She will be much missed by the heads of the Liberal party, for since the death of Lord Palmerston, and the retirement of his widow from public life, Lady Waldegrave revived and extended the traditions of Cambridge House, and by her tact and kindly feeling made her gatherings at Carlton Gardens and Strawberry Hill exceedingly popular, and did much to keep together the Liberal party. Her life, as is well known, was in itself a romance. She was of Jewish descent, and was the daughter of Braham, the celebrated vocalist. Her first husband was the natural son of a former Lord Waldegrave, who at his death left to Mr. Waldegrave the bulk of his fortune, the title and estates of course going to his eldest legitimate son. When Mr. Waldegrave died, his widow married the earl,—for as the law takes no note of illegitimate children she was able to marry her deceased husband's brother—and thus the estates were once more joined to the fortune of the house. Her ladyship was left a second time a widow when in her 25th year, and a year afterwards married her third husband, Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt, a son of a former Archbishop of York, and an uncle of Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Harcourt died in December, 1861, and thirteen months afterwards the Countess married Mr. Chichester Fortesque, now Lord Carlingford. Lady Waldegrave's receptions at Strawberry Hill were always among the great fashionable events of the season, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were frequently her guests.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* assures its readers that General Lazareff's expedition to Merv was not undertaken with any "selfish" object, but simply to put an end to the slave trade in Central Asia. Whether, the writer says, we want Merv, and, if so, for what purpose, will appear hereafter; this only need be said—that if we had wanted it before, it would have been in our hands long ago. The present expedition proceeds against Merv not as an object of conquest, but as a basis of operations: General Lazareff is to destroy the last refuge of the slave dealers, the Akhal-Tekke, who reside in the district extending to the south-east from the river Attrek as far as the mountainous frontier of Persia. Merv has long been regarded as a point from which we could impose a limit upon the extension of English influence in Afghanistan. Unfortunately, this point has been hitherto used by us from an administrative and not from a political point of view. If, however, the English Government should insist on sending a British agent to Herat to watch over the movements of the Russians, it is to be hoped that our diplomacy will become more active in that quarter.

OPIUM smoking, it seems, falls far short, after all, of those many delights which it is popularly supposed to afford. One Herr Maclay, in the course of a stay at Hongkong, has made an experiment upon his own body which should be considered pretty conclusive. After fasting eighteen hours, he smoked twenty-seven pipes, holding in all one hundred and seven grains of the opium used by the Chinese. It is interesting to know that after the third pipe he ceased to feel hungry, that the fifth left him unable to walk about comfortably, the seventh brought his pulse down from eighty to seventy, the twelfth caused singing in the ears, and the thirteenth a hearty fit of laughter. Twenty-five pipes affected his hearing, but, within an hour after the trial, which had only lasted about one hundred and sixty minutes, he was able to walk home and go to bed, where he slept so soundly as to wake up fairly fresh and hungry next morning. The point especially to be noted is that during the whole experiment he had no dreams or hallucinations of any sort whatever. Opium smoking is accordingly a failure in this respect. It does not even equal the study of politics as a producer of illusions.

BOMBAY.

TENT PEGGING.—There will be tent pegging on the *maidan* this evening, weather permitting.

MR. W. WEBB, the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, we learn, has applied for twelve months' sick leave.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain Dodero, sailing to-morrow, at 10 a. m.:—

For Genoa.—Captain Percy V. James, Captain Coulson, Mr. Digby Whitfield, Mrs. Digby Whitfield, Mr. C. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Lt. Bethune, Colonel Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Major Phillips, and Mrs. Philips.
For Suez.—Captain J. A. McNeale.

CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Hakim and Mr. Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Kuranjee, the former a student, and the latter a graduate of the Grant Medical College, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, and obtained their certificates of age, to enable them to present themselves as candidates for the ensuing Indian Medical Service examination to be held at London. Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Sunjana, a graduate of the same College, also obtained a similar certificate from the same magistrate on the 19th instant.

A FALSE CHARGE.—A Hindu woman, named Mohain, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, of making a false charge of theft against Suddoo Santu. She was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Bappoo Najook was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes for stealing a waistcoat valued Re. 1, belonging to Shewdyal Shewukram.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver, named Babunkhan Murad, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for rash and negligent driving, thereby causing injury to Luximon Dagroo.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindu goldsmith, named Narrayen Bappoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on four separate charges of criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Hurry Baloo, labourer, and Luximon Balsett, a goldsmith, were yesterday both convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former of stealing a gold ear-ring, valued Rs. 18, the property of Rama Mahadew, and the latter of receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to receive ten stripes and prisoner No. 2 to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of the new-born female child, which was found lying wrapped up in a white *dhotur* on the night of the 22nd instant, at the gate-way of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, residing on the Foras Road, was resumed on Tuesday last at the J. J. Hospital. The police, upon enquiry, were unable to discover the parents of the deceased child. Dr. Arnott, the Surgeon in charge of the Obstetric Institution attached to the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to exposure and subsequent inability to take food. Thereupon the jury returned the following verdict: "That the death of the deceased was caused by having been exposed by some person to the jurors unknown, and that the act of the said person was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THE *Deccan Herald* says:—"Fever is very prevalent in Poona just now. There is hardly a house that has not suffered. We know of some families in which there have been two or three cases. This sultry weather keeps all the malaria and mephitic vapours down about Poona, 'which a good wind would carry away.'" Poona must have become very shaky in its foundations lately—or is it the *Deccan Herald's* grammar that is at fault?

WASSUDEW BULWANT PHOTOGRAPHED.—A Poona paper says the notorious Wassudew Bulwant has been photographed,—when he left Poona he had no beard, but since then he has grown one—notwithstanding this he can easily be identified by his sunken eyes. The idlers of the city are busily engaged in inventing all sorts of rumours regarding this notorious outlaw, one of which is that, Wassudew Bulwant's wife did not identify him as her husband, in consequence of his having a beard.

WASSUDEW BULWANT PHADKE.—We (*Deccan Herald*) are told that an officer of some note recently visited the district jail, and that on going to Wassudew's cell, the following conversation took place:—

Officer—Good-morning, Bulwant, how are you to-day?

Wassudew—Oh! very well! how are you?

Officer—Quite well, I thank you.

Wassudew—I wish you will give orders that I should be treated better than any of the other prisoners here?

Officer—Oh! yes, hem! decidedly.

Exeunt Officer.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 11TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Surat, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 11th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt F A Wright	Mr J P Cornforth
Mr and Mrs White	Major F Gellie
Mr and Mrs Cresswell	Mr J Howarth
Mr D J Tata	Mrs Brooke
Mr Gall	Qr-Master Walshe.

FROM VENICE.—Mr LeFeuvre.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut T Hope	Mr H Beverley
Mr F Coxhead	Mr F W Peterson
Mr R H Adam	Capt G F Moore
Mr Wingate	Capt Evans Gordon
Capt Goodbridge	Major C Jennings
Dr J M Coates	Mr R Melville
Lieut C L Young	Mr W H Whiteside.
Major Perreau	

FROM SUEZ.—Capt Wolff.
FROM ADEN.—Lieut J F Manifold, R A.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM JULY 4 TO 11 INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, at Kilburn, on Saturday.

A message was received on Monday by Lord Powerscourt from the Queen inviting the Irish tenant farmers to visit her at Windsor, but most of them had already left London. A party of about 30, however, visited Windsor on Tuesday, and the Queen met them on her return from a drive.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Tuesday, laid the first stone of a new wing of the Hospital for Incurables at Putney. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess distributed prizes to students at the Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Norwood.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, there was a brief conversation respecting the Government communications with the civil and military authorities in South Africa. On Monday, Lord Oranmore and Browne called attention to the prevalence of agrarian crime in Ireland, and inquired what measures the Government intended to adopt. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon replied that the increase of agrarian crime was only partial, and the necessary precautions had been adopted by the Government. On Tuesday the second reading of the University Education (Ireland) Bill was agreed to after some debate, in the course of which Lords Kimberley and O'Hagan condemned the measure as failing to meet the real grievance of the Irish Catholics. Last night Lord Kimberley objected to the third reading of the Public Health Acts Amendment Bill as giving power to create new sectarian cemeteries; but after some debate the Bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Chaplin moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, which Mr. T. Brassey seconded. Mr. MacIver advocated the extension of the inquiry to manufactures. Mr. Read said that reductions of rent would not meet the existing difficulty. Mr. Bright regarded the proposed Commission as useless, as it would end in nothing but a proposal to revive protection, which was impossible. Lord Sandon announced that the Government would assent to the appointment of a Royal Commission. The motion was ultimately agreed to. The House met on Saturday afternoon, and sat until past midnight. The clauses of the Army Discipline Bill relating to corporal punishment were again the subject of protracted discussion, and there were several angry episodes arising from the persistent opposition of some Irish members. On Monday, the Committee upon the Army Discipline Bill was resumed. A series of heated discussions lasted for many hours, in the course of which Mr. Chamberlain repudiated Lord Hartington as the leader of the Liberal party, and no real progress was made with the Bill. The House adjourned at a quarter to 3. At the early sitting, on Tuesday, the Army Discipline Bill was again proceeded with, and a number of clauses were disposed of. In the evening, Mr. S. Lloyd proposed a resolution in favour of a Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered some objections; but after a discussion the resolution was carried by 76 to 56 votes. On Wednesday the Sunday Closing Bill was discussed, and after occupying the whole afternoon, the debate was adjourned. Last night, the House having gone again into Committee upon the Army Discipline Bill, Mr. Sullivan called attention to a stranger, who, it was stated by the Speaker, was a shorthand writer directed by himself to take notes of the debates. This explanation elicited vehement protests from several Irish members, and, despite the interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Hartington, a disorderly discussion was kept up for several hours. Eventually the Army Discipline Bill was proceeded with, and occupied the House till an advanced hour.

The funeral of the late Lord Lawrence in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday, was attended by a large number of distinguished persons connected with Parliament and the administration of India.

Frances, Countess Waldegrave, the wife of Lord Carlingford, died on Saturday, aged 58.

A fancy fair was opened on Monday at the Albert Hall, Kensington, for the benefit of the various French charities in London. The stalls were kept by peeresses and ladies of distinction, including the chief members of the Comédie Française. The attendance was very numerous, and the receipts very large. The fair was continued on Tuesday with great success.

The trial of Katherine Webster, at the Central Criminal Court, concluded on Tuesday with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner protested her innocence, accused a person not a party to the trial, and pleaded pregnancy in arrest of judgment. This plea, however, after medical examination, was negatived.

A man at Ipswich, on Tuesday, having quarrelled with a woman, cut her throat, causing instant death, and then attempted suicide. His recovery is doubtful. A man named Gregory, at Plymouth, cut the throat of a married woman with whom he had been cohabiting, and then cut his own throat. Both died immediately. A discharged police-constable, at Alton, on Monday, murdered a young woman to whom he had been paying his addresses, and severely wounded her mother, who interfered to protect her.

Mr. J. S. Casey, a discharged Fenian prisoner, has been elected Coroner for the Eastern Division of Limerick County.

The downward movement in the value of money has made further progress during the week, there being a superabundant supply and little or no general demand. The various departments for public securities have been dull, and there has been no material recovery. Consols receded yesterday to 97⅞ sellers.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Gen. A. Wood, Ben. Ret.; Dr. C. Williams, late Political Agent, British Burma; Countess Waldegrave; M. Chapman, late I.N.; E. Greaves, late M.P. for Warwick; Capt. Stacpoole, M.P. for Ennis; S. Banks, J.P. for Meath; Mr. Henry Smart, musician; Col. J.P. Kennedy, late R.E.

TELEGRAPHIC news was received yesterday from Cape Town to the 24th of June. Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived, and had proceeded by special steamer to Natal. The various divisions of the invading force had entered Zululand, and General Crealock was in communication with General Wood. The British troops had reached to within 30 miles of Ulundi, the head-quarters of Cetywayo. No further accounts of any attempt at peace negotiations had been received. The Court Martial upon Lieutenant Carey had closed, and as that officer had been sent home under arrest, it is presumed the decision was adverse to him.

The French Chamber is still engaged in discussing the clauses of the University Bill, but all amendments proposed have hitherto been rejected by very large majorities.

The Prussian Reichstag is continuing the discussion of the clauses of the Tariff Bill, and the Government obtain majorities against all attempts to modify their propositions. The increased duties upon tobacco have already been put in force. The appointment of Herr Bitter as Finance Minister has been officially announced.

The Italian Ministerial crisis has not yet received a solution. Parties in the Chamber are so divided that no leader can rely upon a majority.

The return of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha to Constantinople, and the favour shown to him by the Sultan, causes a belief that a change of Ministry is contemplated, and that Russian influence will be the gainer by the change.

The Prince of Bulgaria has arrived in his new State, after a brief visit to Constantinople, where he received formal investiture from the hands of the Sultan, and has everywhere been received with cordial acclamation.

A telegram from New York reports that the city of Kashgar has been recaptured by the Chinese troops. The advance of the Russian troops and the avowed determination of the Chinese Government to retain Kuldja are regarded as threatening dangerous complications.

There have been very violent storms of rain and wind in the Western States of America, and many lives have been lost, in addition to great destruction of property.

Telegrams from New York report a destructive fire at Kingston, Jamaica.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

GERMANY AND EGYPT.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Khedive's reported prohibition of Nubar Pasha's return to Egypt has caused the displeasure of Prince Bismarck.

THE PORTE, EGYPT, AND THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The French and English Governments demand communication of the imperial Hatt investing Prince Tewfik with the viceroyalty of Egypt. They propose that the Hatt shall specify the rights of the new Khedive, and they insist that the right of concluding treaties, which was contained in the Hatt, of 1873 recently abrogated by the Porte, shall be restored to him.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENTS.

BERLIN, Friday.—It is understood that the session of the Imperial Parliament will be closed without any particular formality, the House being simply prorogued. The Prussian Diet is expected to meet before very long, its constitutional term drawing to a close. A general election for the Diet will have to be held in the autumn or winter, and it is understood to be the intention of the Government to have it in October. The coming election is one of more than usual importance, as Prince Bismarck proposes to appeal to the country on the two great questions of financial reform and the purchase of private railways by the State.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Russian Government some time ago intimated its intention of prohibiting United States vessels from fishing in Russian waters off the Alaska coast. This led to a prompt protest from President Hayes. Negotiations having taken place, it has now been arranged that United States vessels shall be allowed to fish in those waters, but are to pay compensation in money for the privilege.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, July 10. The *Libertad* to-day states that the Emperor of Austria will in the course of the summer receive a communication from Madrid on the subject of the projected alliance between King Alfonso and the Archduchess Marie. The contents of the letter will, adds the journal, be officially published in November next.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 10, evening.—Five new cases of yellow fever have occurred at Memphis to-day, one of which has proved fatal. There is almost a panic in that town, and the inhabitants are fleeing to such an extent that the railroads are unable to transport all the fugitives. The Board of Health have issued an order advising the citizens to quietly remove their families until it is ascertained whether the fever is epidemic. The chief health officer at Washington does not apprehend that such is the case.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—The panic in this city is slightly subsiding, in consequence of a report issued by the medical authorities stating that the five new cases which occurred yesterday were not yellow fever. The exodus of the inhabitants, however, continues, and the municipal authorities at New Orleans and Vicksburg have proclaimed a strict quarantine to be undergone by persons arriving in those towns from Memphis.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The Greek Minister has been semi-officially informed that the Turkish Commissioners for the delimitation of the Greek frontier will be definitively appointed at the end of the week. Ali Said Pacha and Munif Effendi have declined the posts of Commissioners, but the Sultan insists upon their acceptance, and they will submit to his Majesty's decision. M. Fremy will return to-morrow to France. The Sultan has granted a pardon to M. Philippe, director of the *Vakit* who had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing an article against Court favouritism.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, July 10, Evening.—The tracing of the Turco Servian frontier has been completed as far as Veleglava.

Roumania has appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary here.

BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, July 10.—Prince Alexander has appointed Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff Commander-in-Chief of of the 90th Draugina of the Bulgarian Militia. A grand open-air banquet was given this evening at Marionpol. There were extensive illuminations, and the festivities were on a scale entirely without precedent in this country.

SOPHIA, July 10. The civil and military officials of this place have taken the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian Constitution, the Turkish and Jewish officials being sworn by the priests of their respective denominations.

The Russian flag was hoisted to-day on a Russian Diplomatic Agency and Consulate General. A grand reception was afterwards held, preceded by a religious ceremony.

ARREST OF NIHILISTS.

A LETTER in the *Odessa Vestnik* says that fresh arrests have taken place at Rostoff-on-the-Don of individuals charged with disseminating revolutionary pamphlets. Among the offenders are several Jews of Polish extraction, who are supposed to be in league with those of their fellow-countrymen at Dublin who assist in smuggling printed revolutionary works from Germany into Russia. The court-martial on the rioters of the 14th April is about to assemble at Rostoff-on-the-Don. The proceedings will be public.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.

BERLIN, Friday.—If the Roumanian Government refuses to grant the emancipation of the Jews, the Powers will jointly remonstrate at Bucharest, and will simultaneously request Austria and the Porte to rescind the recognition of Roumanian independence.

THE GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

MR. JAMES MORTON was again examined in Glasgow to-day. He made a long explanation vindicating his clerks from any insinuations as to his books not being correctly kept. He complained of what he called Dr. McGregor's insinuations and the supercilious tones used by him in examination.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 11.)

Admiralty, 8th July, 1879.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. Alexander Dewar, and Richard Selless Lee.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet Henry Frederick Norbury, and William Digby Longfield.

Lieut Duncan Andrew Richmond has been placed on the retired List.

War Office, Pall Mall, 11th July, 1879.

Commissariat and transport Department, Deputy Commissary T. Storrar-Smith to be retired on the re-organization of the Department.

THE Duke of Genoa visited Singapore recently. His Royal Highness is Captain of the Italian man-of-war, the Vettor Pisani, which arrived at Singapore on the 4th July and left for Japan on the 12th idem. Entertainments in his honour at Government House, a dinner at the Italian Consulate, and return dinners on board the Vettor Pisani, to all of which many were invited, formed some of the features which distinguished the Royal visit.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

LANDING OF THE BODY.

(*Standard Special Edition*, July 11.)

As the English public, better and more closely informed of the facts, has grown more excited upon the Prince Imperial's death, with increasing attention the French public has criticised its demonstrations. Those who have visited Paris within the past fortnight have marked a protest, not loud nor angry, but rather sorrowful, against the magnificence of our proposals to honour the late Prince. Certainly, the French people understand that the English nation does not chorus some offensive sentiments which have been published in its name, but they think, not unnaturally, that Imperial honours should not be granted to a youth, however interesting, however innocent and ill-starred, whose claims to Sovereign rank were destroyed by a solemn act of the Legislature. This feeling—displayed unmistakeably yet with due regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case, has naturally impressed our Government. Some honours and ceremonies which might be misinterpreted have been excised from the arrangements contemplated for receiving the late Prince's body. The funeral itself, the procession from Camden Place to the Church, will be as stately as was originally proposed—more stately, indeed; but the ceremonial observed at Portsmouth, yesterday, and those laid down for Woolwich to-day, have been seriously curtailed. As the direction of the funeral is left, most fittingly, to the counsellors of the ex-Empress, even the highest authorities at Woolwich can give but an uncertain programme. Probably the Enchantress, which was seen off Margate soon after eight o'clock last evening, will arrive there betwixt three and four p.m., and it seems likely at present that the coffin will not be landed much before five p.m. The guard of honour which receives the body may probably be furnished by the 11th Brigade R.A., and with the mounted band of the Royal Artillery, will attend upon the pier. Passing through ranks of faithful Imperialists, not less than three hundred in number, for whom the central space of the T Pier is reserved, it will be carried by sailors to the mortuary chapel, called the small armoury, but better recognised by guides of a certain age as the "West Wharf Guard-room." The T Pier is a large structure, in the shape which its name suggests. Its surface towards the river is broken by various erection—cranes, wooden sheds, &c.—and these, with a quantity of hewn timber rolled backwards to either end, will give the only advantages of view or rest provided for spectators. The wharf and its long approach will be draped in black cloth, the tramways on it being filled to the level of the roadway with narrow slips of planking.

The small armoury lies some two hundred and fifty yards from the pier, an octagonal building of yellow brick. It is hung with black cloth, the upper drapery escalloped, with the monogram "N" three times repeated on each side. The roof is draped tent-wise with Union Jacks, beneath which a large French flag will be suspended above the coffin horizontally. Those who seek for "historical coincidences" will be interested to observe that the carpet is thickly worked in fleurs-de-lys, the antique emblem of French royalty; a fact to be interpreted in various ways by the ingenious. Fronting the curtained doorway stands a very small altar, with the cross worked on its drapery in twisted cord, black and white. A crucifix hangs on the wall above the altar ornaments have not but yet arrived from Camden-place. R. I. P. (*Requiescat in pace*) is inscribed upon the walls. Between the altar and the doorway the coffin will lie on lofty trestles, flanked by two tall candles in silver candelabra on each side. Two similar lights stand on the altar, and three silver sconces, with two small candles each, line the wall. Very dim and funereal is the small interior when the curtain is dropped and daylight is excluded, but the utter absence of ventilation will forbid longer stay than is absolutely needful on the part of those who can escape. Outside this melancholy building the busy life of the Arsenal was still in progress yesterday. Little engines, really graceful in the perfection of their utilitarianism, ran up and down the tramways. Throngs of men moved among huge baulks of timber stacked alongside. Great cranes were lifting ponderous guns out of a lighter, and ranging them in the park upon the wharf—guns which were thought perfection some few years ago, but now returned from Portsmouth to be refitted with improvements still more deadly. It is understood that the body will remain two hours, or about that time, in the building. The identification is entrusted to officials of the late Emperor's household, foremost among whom is the Duke de Bassano. Very few persons will be present, therefore. Mr. Charles Garstin, who embalmed the body of Napoleon III., will attend, with Dr. Saunders, of Paris, whose duty is to pronounce upon the state of the body, and to decide what measures are necessary for preserving it, if any. A coffin of English oak has been made ready to contain the inner shell; it is doubtful whether the African timber, of which the present coffin is made, will be durable enough. Like that of his father the shroud of the Prince will lie above ground. The coffin will be covered with velvet of a dark violet hue, the handles and enrichments gilt. Upon the shield the inscription following will be engraved:—

"NAPOLEON, EUGENE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH,
PRINCE IMPERIAL,
Né à Paris, le 16 Mars, 1856,
Tué à l'ennemi, en Zululand (Afrique Australe),
le 1 Juin, 1879.
Déposé dans l'Eglise Catholique de
Sainte Mary de Chiselhurst, le
12 Juillet, 1879.
R.I.P."

The lid will also bear the arms of the Prince deceased and a Latin cross, the former above the shield, the latter below.

Whilst the corpse remains in the armoury a religious service will be performed by clergy deputed for that purpose by the Bishop of South-wark, who directs all the religious ceremonies. The Roman Catholic priesthood of the town and garrison will take no part in the proceedings.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning all the troops who will be engaged in the mournful duty on hand were paraded on Woolwhich Common, and inspected by General Turner, R. A., commandant, assisted by the District Staff Colonel King, R. A., Quartermaster General; Colonel Markham, R. A., Adjutant General; and Captain Loraine, the General's aide-de-camp. After the usual march past the troops rehearsed the duties they will have to fulfil to-day and to-morrow, and from what was witnessed yesterday an imposing spectacle may be anticipated on both occasions. The 5th Lancers, under the command of Colonel Browne, led the way, their bright uniforms of scarlet and blue, and their plumes and pennons waving, giving them a very smart appearance. They were followed by the Riding House troop, in command of Major Ward Ashton, R.A., and led by Captain Tyler; and then came the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries. E Battery of C Horse Brigade was commanded by Major Borroidale; K, of the same Brigade, by Major Talbot; K, of the 3d Field Brigade, by Major Darwall C, of the 6th Brigade, by Major Blackwood; and B, of the 6th, by Major Bissett. The last-named Battery was the only one armed with 16-pounder guns, the others having 9-pounders. The mounted band played the Dead March in *Saul* in an impressive manner, and likewise two of Mendelessohn's "Songs without Words (No. 3, Book 2, and No. 4, Book 1), which Mr. Lawson, the bandmaster, had selected as appropriate, and which, being played softly and slow, much pleased the auditors. Ten officers have been selected for the honour of carrying their deceased comrade, whom they will bear shoulder high to and from the gun carriage. It is suggested that the gun carriage employed shall be one presented to the Queen of England by the French Emperor several years since, and now kept in the Rotunda at Woolwich, but it is probable that the Artillery may prefer to use one of their own field pieces.

The officers who have the direction of affairs were at the Royal Arsenal a considerable time yesterday completing their dispositions, and in the afternoon they rode over the route to Chislehurst, where they had a conference with the representatives of the Empress. The whole of the way between Woolwhich and Camden House will be kept by police, under the direction of Superintendent McHugo. Constables will line the road from Woolwich Arsenal to Shooter's Hill, and they will be at wider intervals beyond. The tavern stables at Eltham have been almost monopolised for the horses of the police patrols, who will be spread over the whole seven miles of road. A double force of police has been posted by Superintendent Hindes for duty in the Arsenal, and Inspector Thompson, French interpreter, has been specially invested with the duty of directing visitors of the Prince's nationality where they should go. During the time the body is in the mortuary a large space opposite will be reserved for these visitors. The whole of the police arrangements are in the hands of Captain Baynes.

The stories which have been published regarding the anxiety of the Empress to see the body of her only son are all due to the invention of imaginative writers. As a fact, her Imperial Majesty knows nothing of the funeral arrangements, she will not leave Camden Place at all to-morrow, and she remains in the most carefully guarded retirement, having received only three members of her household since the news of her grievous affliction arrived, namely, the Duchess de Mouchy, the Countess Davilliers, and Madame Lebretion. Beyond these ladies none have seen or spoken with her, except the Queen and the Princess of Wales. Not even Mdlle. Lhermina, a former *lectrice*, and so intimate a friend of the house that she is mentioned in the Prince's will, has been admitted to her presence, although she has been over ten days at Chislehurst.

It is worthy of notice that there is an old soldier now employed at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who was present at the funeral of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, in 1821. He was also at the funeral of Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst, in 1873; and on Saturday he will attend with the Gentlemen Cadets the funeral of the Emperor's only son. He was in the Royal Artillery, and his name Henry Weathers.

The official programme requests all officers who attend the funeral to appear in review order, with crape on the left arm.

The Queen has signified her intention of going to Chislehurst to-morrow to lend the Empress Eugenie the comfort of her presence in her hour of trial. The Royal carriages and horses will arrive at Camden Place this evening in front of the mansion, under the shaded seclusion of the elms, an enclosure will be constructed for her Majesty, from which she may be able to witness the passage of the *cortege* unobserved. The route of the procession, which has been finally determined upon, is rather circuitous, in keeping with the custom in the journey to the grave. After debouching from the principal gate the cavalcade will take the centre road in line with the telegraph posts, until it reaches a point opposite the ponds, when it will leave the main avenue and make a semi-circular sweep between the Orphanages and Schools, then keep the centre road to the corner of the churchyard, bear round by the Tiger Inn, leaving it on the right, and proceed thence straight to St. Mary's Chapel. Immense wooden stands for spectators, similar to those on racecourses, have been erected at various points on the way.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(STANDARD'S OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WOOLWICH, FRIDAY.

UNQUESTIONABLY a considerable amount of irritation has been caused amongst people here in consequence of the frequent alterations made in the arrangements for the funeral of the late Prince Imperial, but the sympathy felt with the widowed and childless Empress at Chislehurst in this the hour of her supreme sorrow, restrains the feeling within the bounds of expression. In fact, the feeling takes the form, not of resentment, but of disappointment, for the inhabitants of Woolwich have made up their minds to to pay an imposing tribute of respect to him, the memory of whose bright face and affable manner is so familiar to every one hereabout, and is now cherished as a dear keepsake from one who has gone away from friends for ever. On the first announcement that the funeral was to assume the form of a public procession from Woolwich to Chislehurst, it was unanimously agreed that the shops in the town should be closed, and that business should be entirely suspended; but when this order was rescinded, and it was made known that the conveyance of the remains hence would be a ceremony of the simplest character, some sad consolation still remained in the fact that the body would be allowed to remain for the night in the temporary mortuary in the 26th Kent Armoury, at the water gate within the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. This spot no doubt, would have been the centre of attraction, and multitudes would have been astir early in the morning to witness the departure of the small procession. That arrangement has also been altered, for the body is to be removed almost at once to Camden Place. However, as a woman in the crowd observed this morning, and with true womanly feeling, it is only human and natural that a mother, be her station in life what it may, should wish to pass the last few hours that remained to her for that pious purpose, praying through the night by the ashes of her only child—the bright, brave lad who had been for so many years her solace in affliction, on whom she had built such high and loving hope, and upon whose path, until within the last few bitter weeks, the future seemed to shed such splendid promise.

Although this morning broke in unusual radiance, melancholy seemed, like a pall, to fall upon the town. The shops were opened as usual, and people went about their business; but there were conspicuously absent that light-hearted laughter and exchange of jokes which, as a rule, characterise the every-day doings of this bustling town. Every one appears to be under the impression that he or she should be graver than was his or her wont; and even during the morning the applicants for admission at the arsenal gates were very numerous, although it had been announced, and was generally understood, that the Enchantress, having the body of the dead Prince, was not expected to arrive at Woolwich before three o'clock in the afternoon. From an early hour, the rapidly-arriving trains poured into the town large numbers of visitors anxious to witness the scene, of which, they themselves, must form no inconsiderable feature, and amongst these visitors were very many Frenchmen and women, who had crossed over by the night mail from Calais. The streets are filled too, with French and English vendors of violets, the emblem flower of the Empire, and for which there is a very lively demanded.

Within the gates of the Arsenal itself, everything is going on just as upon ordinary days. No one would suppose that any unusual event was about to take place were it not for the appearance of the T. pier and the armoury, over the entrance to which fall heavy folds of black cloth, looped with twisted black and white cord, and surmounted by the monogram of the deceased Prince. The interior of this chamber of death is now very nearly complete, and is, if the term in such a case may be used, a tasteful piece of decoration. The walls are draped in black cloth, formed festoonwise by black and white cordage, with silver sconces holding lighted candles. On either side of the building is the letter "N." in gold on Imperial violet satin, surmounting which, in oval-shaped shields, are the letters "R. I. P." beneath a Maltese cross. The tented ceiling, 24 feet by 12, is formed of eight Union Jacks, and round the chamber are candelabra supporting huge wax candles. Above the small altar is a carved oak crucifix, the altar itself being heavy with gold ornaments just brought from Chislehurst.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, some coffins were brought from London and placed in the little mortuary chapel, in case the coffin in which the remains have been conveyed from the Cape, should not be considered sufficiently strong. The inappropriate *fleur-de-lis* carpet, which yesterday was laid on the centre of the floor, has been very properly covered with black cloth.

As I write, the preparations at the T Pier are also approaching completion. The pier, which is three hundred feet in length, is covered with cocoanut-matting, the sides being masked with black cloth. The head of the pier, forming the landing-stage, is roped off into three divisions, the centre that at which the body is to be landed, being carpeted in black. Around this there is ample space for the relatives and friends of the Imperial family and other distinguished Frenchman. The other two divisions behind are for the accommodation of those who have received special permission to witness the disembarkation; whilst other spaces are kept at the entrance of the pier for persons who have obtained another class of admission, and between whom the sad procession will have to pass.

In the space reserved on the T Pier for the relatives and friends of the deceased Prince, there were assembled some 400 Frenchmen, and amongst the most distinguished personages were to be noticed Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Duke de Bassano, Chamberlain to the Empress; the Duke de Padua, M. Rouher, Duke de Trevise, the Marquis de Villiers, the Duke de Huiscar, nephew of the Empress; Prince de la Moscova, son of Marshal Ney; the Marquis DeLebedoyer, whose mother was lady in waiting to the Empress; the Count de la Poyze, the Duke de Fernan-Nunez, the Prefect of the Seine during the last years of the Empire; M. Charles Thelin, Private Treasurer to the late Emperor; Baron Corvisart, M. Pietri, Prince Primoli, Lieutenant Conneau, companion and playfellow of the Prince Imperial, and son of the physician and faithful friend of the late Emperor, whom he assisted in his escape from the fortress of Ham; M. Paul de Cassagnac Lieutenant Espinasse, son of General Espinasse, who so brilliantly distinguished himself in the Lombardy campaign; Count Louis Turenne, Captain Bizot, and Dr. Thomas W. Evans, who, on the outbreak of the revolution in Paris, had the honour of conducting the Empress to England.

I learn that Generals Fleury and Castelneau, having been refused permission by the French Government to attend the Prince's funeral, have resigned their commissions in order to pay this mark of tribute to the memory of the son of the Emperor Napoleon. Marshal Canrobert, the same authority informs me, will, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his way, be also present.

Shortly after twelve crowds commenced to collect in Beresford-square, opposite the Arsenal gates, with evidently the fixed determination of remaining there until they saw the remains of the young Prince on their way to Chislehurst. When the workmen had left the workshops of the Arsenal a body of police, 200 strong, were, under the command of Mr. Superintendent Hindes, drawn up within the gates, whilst outside the large number of men drafted from London, and posted along the whole route of procession, were in charge of Captain Baynes. Up to the present most perfect order reigns, nor is it anticipated that anything will occur to mar the melancholy proceedings of the day. However, the authorities have well provided against the possibility of any disorder, and that they are wise in so doing cannot be doubted, for the crowds promise to be enormous.

Numerous were the inquiries made at the Arsenal gates up to three o'clock as to the whereabouts of the Enchantress, but the only answer obtainable was that she is in the river, but that she will not reach Woolwich until four o'clock at the earliest. A telegram has been received here to the effect that the Prince of Wales leaves Marlborough House at a quarter to three o'clock, and, as it is about an hour's drive, is timed to reach Woolwich shortly before the ship makes her appearance. At two o'clock several mourning coaches containing members of the household, entered the Arsenal gates and drove towards the Mortuary Chapel and they were followed by some private carriages. A guard of honour of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Cottingham, is being stationed in two lines on the landing-stage to receive the body, whilst the whole length of pier is being lined on either side by officers in full dress, between whom the coffin, without a bier but covered with the French and English flags, has to pass. The route to the mortuary and around the green, in which the flag staff stands, is being kept by military.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the police that the Enchantress would not arrive before four o'clock, she steamed slowly up the river shortly after two o'clock, and after swinging round, came along the T Pier shortly after half-past two.

The Enchantress, which arrived with her sad burthen an hour and a half before the time fixed, took the whole garrison by surprise. Scarcely anybody or anything was fully prepared. The Prince of Wales had not arrived; the pier was not lined with the officers, as arranged; and even the visitors, who are generally early on such an occasion, had only arrived in small numbers. The news soon got wind, however, through the dipping of the Arsenal flag, and everybody made for the Pier. Dr. Daniels, Bishop of Southwark, and the Rev. Goddard, of Chislehurst, went on board, and having assumed their vestments, proceeded to the cabin aft, in which the remains by in a bed of flowers, and said prayers in the presence of a reverential congregation—Prince Jerome Bonaparte, General Fleury, Marshal Canrobert, Countess de Fleury, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince Louis Murat, Duke de Montmorency, Baron Haussmann. The pallbearers were General Despeuille, M. Rouher, General Fleury, and General Turnerr. At a quarter past three, the coffin, covered with the Union Jack and the tricolour, was borne from the ship on the shoulders of six Blue Jackets to the strains of Mendelssohn's Funeral March and the "Dead March" from *Saul*, and was taken to the mortuary chapel, followed by the sad procession. The Guard of Honour of the Royal Artillery presented arms as the coffin passed, and then followed it up to the green by the flag staff. At six minutes to four o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge, wearing the ribbon of a foreign decoration, came upon the ground, and was joined shortly afterwards by the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Teck. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at ten minutes past four o'clock, and their Royal Highnesses immediately proceeded to the mortuary chapel. Their Royal Highnesses quitted the ground at ten minutes to five o'clock, and the Prince of Wales, as the Royal carriage passed through the streets, was most cordially welcomed, although there was no unseemly cheering. An escort of the Royal Horse Artillery—a superb regiment whose uniform is not at all unlike that of the Imperial Artillery of France, was then in attendance with a gun carriage, intended to convey the remains of the Prince to Chislehurst. The gun was not removed, but above it was fixed a platform, and to this was conveyed the coffin from the mortuary by ten officers, the band meanwhile pouring out solemn strains of music. Large crowds are filling the streets to witness the sight, and the majority of the shops are closed.

THE ZULU WAR.

(BY EASTERN AND BRAZILIAN COMPANIES' CABLES.)
(*From Times' Correspondents.*)

CAPE TOWN, June 24.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY and Staff arrived and landed here last evening, and at once assumed command of the forces. To-day he has been in consultation with Sir Bartle Frere, had an interview with the Premier, and visited Parliament. He proceeds this afternoon by steamer to Natal. In consequence of the defective, if not partially suspended, state of the transport arrangements in Natal and Zululand, Sir Garnet Wolseley has summoned a meeting of the native chiefs at Maritzburg, on the 30th, to devise measures, through them, for facilitating transport by native carriers.

On the 1st of July Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff will start for the front, which they will, no doubt, reach in time to take an active part in the final operations against the enemy.

News from Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters to the 18th of June states that our troops are still advancing towards Ulundi. The country between Blood river, Conference-hill, Sand river, and Rorke's Drift appears to be clear of Zulus. Zulu prisoners state that the people have all been ordered to the King's Kraal, and the Zulu army is assembled there; that Cetywayo is gone to Ersiklepuel Kraal, whence he will issue instructions to the army and send them to oppose our troops. It is said that they will allow our troops to advance near to Ulundi and then the attack will be made. Hostilities will probably commence in a few days.

General Crealock's Division has advanced. Captain Barrow's mounted force, accompanied by General Crealock and Commodore Richards, scoured the country for five miles on the north bank of the Umlalazi to the sea coast.

Strength of our forces.—Infantry—Imperial, 9,364; Colonial, 3,957. Cavalry—Imperial, 1,190; Colonial, 1,879; Artillery, 775; guns, 36; Engineers, 385.

Major Black, 24th Regiment, is engaged in burying the remains of the men of the 24th Regiment and others slain at Isandlana.

The proceedings of the court-martial on Captain Carey are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Forces for submission to the Queen, and Captain Carey, under arrest, has been ordered to England by the first opportunity.

The new Parliament was opened by Sir Bartle Frere in a speech from the Throne, advised by the Ministry. He referred to the Zulu war as one waged against a barbaric Power, which has for years silently but steadily grown in strength until that strength has become seriously and actively dangerous to the peace and prosperity of South Africa. He trusted the speedy and complete success of the British arms would crush the hostile military organization, and that such a firm, enduring, and honourable peace would alone be established as might give to the country the assurance of permanent security, so necessary for the attainment of progress. He made no allusion to confederation. The increase of the European population of the colony was recognized as a necessity. He proposed to introduce immigrants upon a considerable scale; the extension of railways and telegraphs was to be considered; and various measures of judicature, social reform and native administration were to be submitted.

HEAD-QUARTERS, EZUNGAYAN HILL, UPOKO RIVER, June 16.

Colonel Buller, with 200 men, returned yesterday evening from a two days' cavalry patrol between the Entabankulo and Engwi Mountains. He fell in with 50 Zulus driving cattle, and killed 12 men. He took one man and eight women prisoners (the rest escaped into caves), burnt 38 kraals, one of which belonged to Cetywayo, and consisted of 30 huts built in groups of five. It contained large stores of mealies and Caffre corn. Colonel Buller allowed the women to depart, saying he intended to patrol and waste the whole country in the same manner. The male prisoner says that an impi is watching us; also that

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at Kambula the Zulus brought up a large number of women and stationed them in the distance to represent a strong reserve.

Brigadier-General Wood joins us to-morrow with a convoy of 700 waggons, carrying provisions for six weeks. The rapidity with which these provisions have been collected at Koppie Allein and forwarded to the front reflects the utmost credit on Assistant Commissary-General Brownrigg. This morning Colonel Buller's Prisoner was set free with a message to Secotweni, a powerful chief near here. The message informed him of Cetywayo's overtures and advised him to surrender, stating the preliminary concessions necessary, and requested him to inform the King that until this envoy returned we should continue to advance, destroy the crops, and devastate the country. The prisoner said the people were tired of fighting, but had been called up, with the exception of the few left to gather the crops.

This afternoon Captain Carey read his defence to the the Court, and urged as a plea that he thought the Prince Imperial was escaping with the rest. When he found out his mistake he was told the Prince was already killed. With four men and only three carbins it was impossible, in face of the number of Zulus, to return. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Babanango is to be garrisoned by four companies of the 24th. The regiment will consequently not be represented with the column, and great dissatisfaction is expressed by its officers at this decision.

June 17.

Brigadier-General Wood's column passed our camp early this morning. He has laagered two miles beyond us on the Babanango route. He moves to-morrow morning at 4; we follow at 7.

General Marshall returns to Landman's Drift to-morrow to take command of the lines of communication in Zululand. He will make Rorke's Drift his head-quarters and proceed to open, for use of future convoys, a road thence to Inthlabaumkosi.

We are wandering towards Ulundi much as the children of Israel wandered towards Canaan, without plans or even definite notions for the future. If Cetywayo would only be complacent enough to sue genuinely for peace, the whole matter could be so easily arranged that the wish becomes father to the thought, and the probabilities of such a consummation are thought of more than the measures which would force it into existence. The direction of this war would test higher military reputations, than those now at stake. At every turn and in every way there is something to contend with. The country is an almost unknown desert. One may apply to it the wellknown remark that a large army would starve in it and a small army be beaten; but, taking all this into consideration, it would still seem not impossible to form some general plan of campaign, subject though it might be to modifications in time and detail as such fresh information with regard to the country that might hereafter be collected would suggest—something, at any rate, more definite than the hand-to-mouth manner in which we now proceed. Deep science and tactical skill are not necessary to contend with savages; a simple method and plain common sense suffice, if backed [illegible] decision, and determination.

Fort Marshall, Itelezi Hill, June 18.

We struck Upoko river at 4 this morning and left at half past 6, Brigadier-General Wood starting an hour earlier. A bad spruit, one mile from camp, which two hours' work would have made good, caused some waiting and confusion. In the last day's wait this might have been seen to; otherwise marched in good order. Wagons five abreast: brigades in front and rear. Only Bengough's Natives guarding the baggage train; Cavalry on flanks. Burnt a dozen kraals and shot two Zulus. Being too close on Brigadier-General Wood's heels, at mid-day we had to halt and outspan half a mile from our camping-ground to allow his column to proceed. We are now laagered 73 miles from Rorke's Drift. I am told we have come 150 miles out of our way to get here. Brigadier-General Wood is camped a mile and a half off, a stream between us. He moves six miles to-morrow. We shall cross the stream and build a fort.

First Division, Umlalazi, June 21.

The advance of the troops, consisting of the 1st Brigade, remaining at Tegela until arrangements were perfected, commenced on the 18th; the Inyoni was reached the same evening, and Fort Chelmsford next day. One wing of the 99th relieved the 91st at Fort Crealock, the latter moving on with advancing column. The whole division, with the exception of six companies of the 88th holding Fort Chelmsford, and the other exceptions named, march forward on towards Umlalazi. The emaciated state of the cattle caused a great deal of straggling. General Crealock personally superintended, and was most energetic in reducing gaps between the wagons, and otherwise reducing the difficulties of the transport. The camp, situate on a commanding hill, is to be named Napoleon's-hill, and from a sanitary point of view is considered very eligible. Reconnoitring parties of mounted infantry reported a few Zulus seen yesterday [20th] and one or two appeared at the lower drift while arrangements for throwing a bridge were in preparation to-day. A pontoon equipment was sent down with a strong escort of the Naval Brigade and the 91st, and in a few hours the bridge was complete without a shot being fired. A move to the north side will be made to-morrow, and a strongly intrenched fort constructed, to be called Fort Napoleon; a further advance will then be made to another position about three miles from Port Durnford, where another strong fort will be built, which will then form a base of communication, as supplies from Durban will be sent direct to Port Durnford.

John Dunn has spoken to the Zulus, who came to him when he was recognized; they have asked for protection, and it is believed several chiefs of importance will come in, among them Sindgwallazawalla, who has been undecided for a considerable time. The King's Kraal has again been visited by two of Dunn's scouts the same as before. They have not yet returned.

June 22.

A reconnoitring party of about 200 cavalry, composed of mounted infantry and a troop of Lonsdale's Horse, together with native scouts, has been ordered for to-day, and the country will be scoured for miles round. An alarm was raised last night, which proved groundless, showing, however, that all were on the alert, for every man in camp was at his post within a few seconds of the order being given, "Stand to your arms."

Four troops of Lonsdale's Horse are disbanded. This corps proved a perfect failure. What with lack of discipline and want of power to enforce it, the men not being subject to the Articles of War, and want of clothing and equipment, those purchased at Cape Town proving next to useless, and high rates of pay, it has been the most expensive cavalry corps in Her Majesty's service.

The weather is most extraordinary for this period of the year, frequent and heavy showers falling.

The systematic manner in which the General is proceeding must prove successful; for although the advance is slow, owing to the lack of transport, still our determined forward march overawes the natives, who already realize that they cannot arrest our progress. When Port Durnford is opened up there will be more freedom of action. Very few men have fallen sick since quitting Fort Chelmsford, but nearly 1,000 are affected in the Division from sickness and are distributed chiefly at Lower Tugela and Pinetown, near Durban. On the north side of the Umlalazi there is apparently no good water, and this is a point to which the General pays the greatest attention.

The reconnoitring party was reinforced at 11 a.m. on Tuesday by the 91st and two 7-pounders; they proceeded on the north side to inspect the mouth of the Umlalazi for landing supplies. A road was found, but broken badly. About 200 cattle were captured. Kurzam, chief of this military district, surrendered with his family, and has been sent back to bring in his cattle and arms, his family being retained prisoners. There are no Zulus in the neighbourhood.

Durban, Natal, June 24.

The advance of General Crealock's 1st Division from Fort Chelmsford to the Umlalazi is the chief event of the week. A pontoon bridge has been thrown over the river and an intrenched camp formed on the north side, to be called Fort Napoleon.

The fact of so few Zulus being seen by our scouts may prove deceptive, as a large bush stretches beyond the Umlatosi, and numbers of Zulus are probably there.

The Forester left for Port Durnford on Thursday afternoon, and has not yet returned. Transports with stores are expected to start immediately. The establishment of a landing-place at Port Durnford is regarded as an important fact.

Letters from Brigadier-General Wood's column speak of the war as likely to be over in two or three weeks; but this is very problematical, unless Lord Chelmsford advances at once to Ulundi and Cetywayo collapses. The absence of the enemy in great force indicates a special movement or change of tactics on his part. Over 100 of Lonsdale's men have been sent back to be disbanded. Major Brown goes down to raise three more troops. It is reported that a large number of Zulus mean to surrender.

It is rumoured that Sir Henry Bulwer will leave the colony the middle of next month. There is great satisfaction on hearing that Sir Garnet Wolseley comes out to act in conjunction with Sir Bartle Frere and that the policy of the latter is approved.

Madeira, July 9.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff arrived at Cape Town on the 23d June, all well, in Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Mail Packet Edinburgh Castle, and, at his Excellency's urgent request, the agents of the company immediately and specially despatched the swift steamer Dunkeld to Natal, with Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Staff.

The *Standard* has received from the War Office the following substance of a telegram from Major General the Hon. H. Clifford to the Secretary of State for War:—

"Madeira, 9th July, 1879.

"June 23, Two p.m.—Force with Lord Chelmsford consists of 7000 whites, 2000 natives, 350 English horses (draught), 850 saddle (English), 2000 Colonial horses and mules, 10,634 oxen. June 17th—Buller returned from patrol with 300 cattle, captured beyond Umvolosi, 12 Zulus killed. Fort Marshall established at head of Upoko river, near the Us of Usityakusa on map; all horse transport sent back to Landman's Drift for supply transport. Good grass in Zululand for English cavalry. Country between Blood River, Conference Hill, Sand River, and Rorke's Drift clear of Zulus. I think they are obeying King's orders and rallying round him. June 18th.—No information of enemy. June 21st.—Marshall arrived Landman's Dirft. Correspondent *Telegraph* reports Black at Isandhlwana yesterday and to-day. 22d June, burying dead. Country clear of Zulus up to Ibabanango.

"First Division, June 17th.—Naval Brigade, troop Royal Engineers, and troop Lonsdale's Horse marched from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford; 57th Regiment and Barton's Natal Native Contingent marched for Fort Crealock. June 18th.—Crealock's transport unsatisfactory. Crealock, with head-quarters, left Fort Pearson, and entered Zululand, arrived at Fort Crealock. Crealock telegraphs just at starting for 100 more mules; he moves to-morrow to Fort Chelmsford, and is going to reconnoitre Umlalazi. 874 sick at Fort Pearson. June 19th.—Crealock and Commodore arrived at Fort Chelmsford, with half First Brigade; remainder following. Reports Fort Chelmsford impregnable; reconnoitre the Umlalazi; will occupy position on south side commanding passage to-morrow; Second Brigade encamped on north bank of Inyezani, the Buffs and Naval Brigade there, also 88th, and Sandham's Battery join to-morrow. Wing 99th, points of passage selected, and details of attack settled. River must be bridged. Division will concentrate on 20th. Advance guard across river consists of 91st, two guns, Royal Engineers, one troop cavalry, half battalion Natal Native Contingent. June 20th.—16 officers, 360 men sick at Fort Pearson. Crealock wants more transport or cannot move. Demands 50 at once, 50 more in week's time, 400 a month. Reconnoitered Umlalazi to-day. Moving parallel to river. Repaired drifts and laagered half way to point of passage. The Buffs, Naval Brigade, Royal Engineers, Barton's two companies, and 88th arrived at Fort Chelmsford. Three companies 99th and four guns reached Fort Crealock. June 21st.—Buffs (Sandham's Battery), 57th (Cavalry), 60th Rifles, advanced towards Umlalazi. June 22nd.—No news from the front to-day.

"First Division, June 22nd.—Umlalazi bridged over successfully; Dunn's scouts ferried across early hour, scoured country several miles, burnt large kraals; no ford yet found for cavalry; main column reached Umlalazi. Few hundred Zulus seen north bank. No opposition. Violent storms. Tracks cut up. No roads. Pontoon bridge progressing. Cavalry, when crossed, will reconnoitre to coast, with view to effect landing of stores at Fort Durnford. Troops well. Oxen dying. More urgently required. Horse and mule transport good. Pasture good. Country good for cavalry. Road to Magnibonium has been reconnoitered. Report from Black received. Rorke's Drift, June 21.—Just returned from Isandhlwana, to which I proceeded this morning, with 150, 2-24th, 60 King's Dragoon Guards, mounted and dismounted, Tataleka's tribe, Mounted Police, few Natal Carbineers, 1,000 Native Reserve Levies, under command of Dartnell. Natives employed in searching country on each side of line of march; considering we had to march 22 miles, going and returning, men did well in burying 500 bodies. Work will take much longer than if we had established laager, then it would have been finished in two days. Propose to return to continue work next week. Wheelwright, commanding No. 7 District, reports, 'Umlazu, Zulu head man, stated to him he had been ordered at once to King's head kraal. Advance of English at Matyenia's kraal; Zulu army assembled; Cetywayo gone to [illegible] kraal, from which he would give his instructions to his army, and send them to oppose our troops. Hostilities will probably begin in four days from yesterday, 21st June.' Two Zulu messengers with me last week arrived at Rorke's Drift yesterday. Black going to send them on under escort to Chelmsford this day.

"Two p.m.—Arrival of Sir G. Wolseley and staff at Cape Town reported there, but no official information of it has reached me. Black wires, dated 23rd June, returned from a second day's work at Isandhlwana. Returns not yet reported, but consider over 300 bodies interred to-day. No news from Lord Chelmsford up to present time.

"Tuesday, June 24th, Nine a.m.—Bray, Utrecht, wires Zulu Impi reported by Commandant, left Luneberg, crossed Pongolaino Zululand. Crealock wires 23rd June, Napoleon Hill, Zululand, 100 waggons left here nine a.m., reached Fort Chelmsford 330, escorted by Buffs. Convoy will return 24th Buffs and wing of 88th Regiment escort. This morning force under Major Barrow and Naval Brigade, Crealock and Commodore accompanying, scoured country about five miles on north bank of Umlalazi to sea coast. Zuraka, brother to Peevan, came in; claimed protection; women, children, few young men accompanying, but brought no guns or cattle as promised; kept him as hostage till arms and cattle brought in. Cavalry and John Dunn's scouts brought in 203 sheep, ten goats. Few Zulus seen or made prisoners; penetrated as far as sea coast, across river running through jungle. Navy have mistaken small stream, five miles up coast near Port Durnford, for Umlalazi. Survey has not been made to mouth of the real Umlalazi. Do not know if landing can be affected there. Napoleon Hill, four miles from coast, bad and difficult ground; will reconnoitre as far as small stream referred to as surveyed with cavalry; stream six or seven miles from Umlalazi. H.M.S. Forrester now off mouth of stream; if ground favourable will advance there; if not, Commodore will cause landing to be tried at mouth of Umlalazi, Border Police report Zulu headmen with Zulus spoken to on border; messenger from Cetywayo with them to collect men for King's army. They say King will not submit to terms of peace. They give accurate account of position of our forces in Zululand. King had not yet assembled his army; was occupied sending messengers to General at Middle Drift, Police fired on by Zulu scouts.

"Pietermaritzburg." "Clifford.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Taking notes in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., a scene of considerable warmth and excitement was commenced by Mr. Sullivan, who moved to report progress in order to call attention to the fact that a "stranger" was in the Members' Gallery taking notes of the Irish members' speeches. This he characterized as *espionnage*, but the Chairman interrupted him and pointed out that if the person was an official of the House he was not a stranger, and it must be assumed that he was acting under the orders of the House. It was a question, however, he said, which could not be discussed in Committee, whereupon Mr. Sullivan moved that the Chairman report progress in order that the point might be raised with the Speaker in the Chair. This having been agreed to, and the Speaker having taken the Chair, Mr. Sullivan stated the fact to him, and asked on what authority these notes were being taken and for what purpose, and whether it was in order. Mr. Callan also added a few observations, in the course of which he spoke of the proceeding as an attempt to intimidate the freedom of debate and a dishonourable act. For this he was called to order by Mr. Dodson, and the Speaker, interposing, said the act which had been characterized as dishonourable had been done by his order. At this there was much cheering from both sides of the House, and some of the Irish members called out "Oh!" and the Speaker went on to say that in consequence of the delay in the progress of the Army Discipline Bill he had desired to have minutes of a fuller character than those which appeared in the Votes. They were taken without reference to any particular member or to any class of members; they were fair and impartial reports of the proceedings, and they were taken entirely on his own responsibility. The statement was received with loud cheering from both sides, and, in answer to a further inquiry from Mr. Parnell, the Speaker repeated that there was no pretence at a report of what was said, but the notes were full minutes and embraced all members without distinction. Mr. O'Connor Power was proceeding vehemently to denounce the proceeding as without precedent, which ought not to have been commenced without the leave of the House, when the Speaker ruled that, as the purpose for which progress had been reported had now been fulfilled, the House would resume the consideration of the Army Bill in Committee. Accordingly, he left the Chair, Mr. O'Connor Power shouting at the top of his voice "I protest; I protest," but the House had gone again into Committee, Mr. O'Connor Power immediately moved to report progress in order to bring the Speaker back to the House and to take its judgment on this proceeding. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, suggested that the proper course would be to give notice of a motion, and the Marquis of Hartington also thought that this was not only the most convenient course, but was absolutely necessary as a matter of fair play to the Speaker. Mr. Parnell declined to accept Lord Hartington's advice, which, he said, was tainted by his flagrant partisanship. Some strong language in which he indulged on the "one sided character" of the proceeding and the "breach of privilege committed by the Speaker" led to a collision with the Chair. Mr. Parnell endeavoured to drown the Chairman's voice by superior strength of lungs, but was at last called to order. After some further conversation of a tumultuous character, in which Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Callan, Mr. Gray and others repeated their complaints that the proceeding was specially directed against the Irish members and that it was calculated to impede the freedom of debate, the motion to report progress was withdrawn on the understanding that the question will be brought before the House as a matter of privilege to-day. Mr. Gray, however, almost immediately renewed the motion on the ground that the official was still in the Gallery taking notes, and another heated discussion arose, in which the same complaints were reiterated by Mr. Parnell, Mr Sullivan and Mr O'Donnel, and Mr. Callan stated his belief that the proceeding was intended to furnish evidence against the Irish members and that an indictment had actually been drawn up against them by the superior officials of the House. Mr Dillwyn appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use his influence with the Speaker to withdraw the official pending the judgment of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, said it was no part of his duty to interfere with the discretion of the Speaker, and as to a private representation he should consider it an impertinence. Ultimately Mr. Gray's motion was negatived, and at a quarter to 9 o'clock the Committee was allowed to proceed with the clauses of the Bill.

The *Times* thinks "the intention of the Speaker in instructing the officials to take notes of the proceedings in the House is quite clear, and free from any shadow of unfairness towards the members who called it in question. It has become evident that if Mr. Parnell and his friends persist in delaying the course of business by an abuse of the privileges of debate, the House must, sooner or later, be asked to decide whether the offence of wilful obstruction has not been committed. But the Speaker, if it should become his duty to lay this question before the House, must appeal to substantial recorded facts, not merely to vague impressions. The meagre minutes of the proceedings which are published in the votes every day are not sufficient for this purpose, and as the Speaker is able absolutely to dispose of the services of all the officials of the House, he considered that in ordering a clerk to take notes from the gallery instead of at the table he was attempting no dangerous innovation. Whether precedents can be found for this or not, the House has indubitably the power to approve or condemn an act for which, pending the decision, the Speaker's authority was ample warrant. There must obviously be a large part of the powers delegated to the Speaker by the House which has never been embodied in precedent, and which ought to prevail unless where it manifestly conflicts with some acknowledged privilege. The obstructionists may rest assured that, even if the House were to decide that the Speaker in allowing a clerk to take minutes from the gallery has transcended his proper authority, they will not escape such vigilant observation as may, if necessary, supply the House with evidence against them. This, they allege, is 'terrorism,' although, at the same time, they inconsistently contend that their dilatory proceedings in debate are only the faithful performance of a too much neglected duty. If Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power are only working as all members of the House of Commons ought to work when they expend 30, or 40, or 50 speeches each during a single sitting in committee on the Army Discipline Bill, they need not shrink from knowing that their efforts are to be chronicled in official minutes. The House will have to pass judgment upon their conduct, as it sometimes has to pronounce whether certain words are or are not disorderly."

The *Standard* says:—"Lord Harrington has again earned the thanks of all who still uphold the Parliamentary Constitution of the country by his opposition to the vexatious tactics of the gentlemen who sit below the gangway. But what can he do? As Lord Salisbury said the other night in a speech which has been much misinterpreted, he cannot really help himself. If circumstances should waft him into office, he would find that the Radicals were in power. With the best intentions he cannot hope to oppose the revolutionary energy of the extreme section of his party by the worn-out machinery of old Whiggism. He must either swim with stream, or join the Conservatives and resist it. This truth is becoming more and more apparent every day. His lordship himself is evidently quite conscious of it, and he probably hears himself described as the late Leader of the Opposition, and as the ally of the present Government, if not without some natural twinges, at least with the consolatory reflection that he is doing his duty to his country. In the meantime, the part that he is playing in relation to the Obstructionist section is worthy of all praise. He has had the moral courage to repudiate their tactics, and to point out the influence which they must naturally exercise on the future of parliamentary government. It is, nevertheless, to be feared that in the fierce party struggle which is evidently looming in the future such counsels as his will have but small weight; and that, as Lord Salisbury said we must all be either Radicals or Conservatives. However, the point is not raised by the question of the Speaker's rights which comes on this afternoon, and which the House of Commons is very unlikely to determine in any way that will affect either its present dignity or past historical associations."

The *Daily News* observes:—"The present House of Commons seems likely to acquire the reputation of a Parliament of disorder. A few Irish members seem capable of throwing everything into confusion. What would happen if a purely Irish House of Commons sat in Dublin can scarcely be imagined. The scene which took place last night outdid all that went before it." Our contemporary adds:—"Whether or not the Speaker has exceeded the proper limits of his authority we will not now discuss. But his discretion has not, we think, in this matter been as conspicuous as it usually is. The Speaker declared that the enlarged minutes were intended for his own information. It is not desirable that the Speaker should have records and sources of information other than those open to the whole House. We are inclined to agree for once with Mr. O'Connor Power that the House should have been consulted, or at any rate informed of what was being done. It may be convenient that the enlarged minutes taken for the Speaker's information should be published. We are aware that it seems to be considered a sort of political heresy to question the Speaker's infallibility. The divinity which in former times was thought to hedge a King appears now to shelter and protect the Speaker. Occasions, however, may arise when it is necessary to question the exercise of his authority, and even to challenge his ruling. He is the servant, and not the master of the House of Commons. This step, however, should not be taken without the gravest necessity, and it should be done with the utmost courtesy and deference. The office is greater than the person who fills it, and may need to be protected from its temporary occupant. We do not say this with any reference to the present Speaker, whose discharge of his duties is open to as little exception as is politically and humanly possible. The servile doctrines which the Ministerialists shout and groan rather than express in rational and articulate speech, need be protested against even though that protest has to be made in the company of men with whose language, demeanour, and parliamentary conduct it is impossible to feel sympathy."

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS IN THE HOOGLY.

The Government steamer Undaunted returned to Calcutta on Friday from the Argo Flat with the following men belonging to the crew of the Lady Belhaven: chief officer, two officers, boatswain, steward, cook, [illegible] apprentices, nine able seamen, and two ordinary seamen. The Undaunted left town on Sunday, and early on Monday morning ascertained that no news of the men had been heard at the Mutlah Light. She then proceeded on her voyage to the ship; but shortly afterward the two boats with 17 men reached the light-ship. It appears the 14 men who left with the Captain put back to the ship. On their second attempt they lost some oars, and had again to put back. The third time they persuaded three others to join them, and left the ship at noon on Sunday, and reached the light-ship at 2-30 p.m. on Monday. On Monday when the Undaunted reached the Argo Flat, she could not at first get within 8 miles of the ship. Afterwards she got within 4 miles, and the chief officer went on board the Lady Belhaven, and brought off the steward and a lot of baggage. He left three lascars to bring off the two apprentices and the rest of the baggage in the ship's gig. They tried, but had to go back [illegible] off on Tuesday morning. Tuesday [illegible] for the boats and on Wednesday the Undaunted called at the Mutlah Light, and took off the men [illegible] in number, and brought them up to town.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LATE DR. WALLACE.

The Lahore paper publishes the following, sent to it by a correspondent with the Khyber Brigade:—In the death of Dr. Wallace, the Medical Department of the Army has sustained a loss, which, at present, is simply irreparable. Gifted with a singularly noble and unselfish disposition, with a manly simplicity and benevolence of character, John Wallace never failed to secure the affection and respect of those with whom he was brought into contact. To the officers and men of the 1-12th Regiment with which throughout nearly the whole of his service he had been associated, his name was synonymous with everything that was lovable and worthy of esteem. No better proof of this could be afforded than the loving, almost brotherly solicitude, evinced by all ranks of the battalion during the progress of his last fatal illness. From the Commanding Officer to the latest joined recruit his death has been felt as a personal loss, and it will be many a year before the remembrance of his good deeds shall have faded from the memories of his late comrades. His end was truly sad one, but not unworthy of such a man. When broken in health and worn out with the ceaseless exertion and anxiety entailed by his endeavours to combat the fearful amount of illness which was at is decimating the ranks of officers and men at Lundi Kotal, he was at length seized with the terrible disease which he had done so much to alleviate in others; he met his fate with a quite heroism, and a gentle, manly resignation which will not readily be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to watch over his last moments. To those who grieve that they shall see his genial kindly face no more, remains the consoling thought that death at the post of duty was the most fitting conclusion to such a life as his.

INSUBORDINATION.

At a general court martial, assembled at Bareilly on Monday, the 14th day of July, Private William Holland, of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—With insubordination, in having, at Bareilly, on the 23rd May, when brought before his commanding officer, for being absent from defaulter's drill, and been awarded the minor punishment of 168 hours' imprisonment with hard labour, and 21 days' confinement to barracks, used insubordinate language towards his superior officer, Major Montague Cholmely Morris, of the same battalion. In having at Bareilly, on the 24th May when a prisoner in the regimental cells, and ordered by Provost Sergeant John Vincent to turn out for drill, refused to obey the order; and at the same time used insubordinate language towards the said Provost Sergeant John Vincent, of the same battalion, his superior officer. In having, at Bareilly, on the 9th June when a prisoner before a district court martial on trial for the foregoing offences, and having been asked by Major Hamilton Smithett, Royal Artillery, the president of the said court, if he, the prisoner, had any questions to put with reference to the evidence given by Sergeant George Layton, of the same batalion, used insubordinate language to the said Major Smithett, and others, the members of the said court, his superior officers. In having, at Bareilly, on the 25th June, when a prisoner under escort, rushed at Sergeant John James Grubb, of the same battalion, and struck him two blows on the shoulder, the said Sergeant John James Grubb being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. With having, at Bareilly, on or about the 26th June, 1879, when a prisoner in the guard room cells, wilfully destroyed certain articles of his kit. In having, at Bareilly, on the 27th June, when being marched from the orderly room, struck Sergeant John James Grubb, of the same battalion, the said Sergeant John James Grubb being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The court found that the prisoner was in guilty of all the charges, and was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, three years of the period to be passed in India.

THE RUMPA DISTURBANCE.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SHAMROCK.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Athenæum*:—The news of the loss of the Government steamer Shamrock will already have been received in Madras. How it came to fall into the hands of the Rumpa rebels is not positively known to outsiders. If the report I heard of the occurrence be true, it may possibly be felt by Government that the ease with which they have been deprived of property, valuing at least sixty thousand rupees, by a set of ignorant, undisciplined, semi-savage hill men is, to say the least of it, a little humiliating. Report says that on the 16th instant, the Government steamers Shamrock and Godavery left Rajahmundry with acting Asst. Supt. Fawcett, two head constables and 15 police peons on board. The steamer proceeded in the direction of Koonaram and Woodygudium, and as a few days previously it was rumoured that the hill men intended paying the latter place a visit, it is presumed that the expedition was intended for the protection of Woodygudiam. The Shamrock was skipping blithely over the waters with the Godavery in her rear, when she was suddenly fired upon by a party of hill men, who had obtained intelligence of the movements of the police, and were lying in ambush on the bank. The lascars and syrangs immediately took to the water and gained the Godavery which quickly returned to Rajahmundry, having fired two shots at the hill men, and leaving the Shamrock in possession of the enemy. If these facts be true, and I have no reason to doubt their being so, it is difficult to comprehend why so small a body of police were sent out with two valuable steamers like the Shamrock and the Godavery. Throughout the Rumpa riot a disposition has been evinced to deal with the affair as if it were a matter of but very slight importance, although those in authority on the spot thought it sufficiently grave to send for the military at the very commencement of the outbreak. It is more than a mystery why the services of the military have not been called into requisition actively. It might have been gathered ere this that the mere presence of the soldiery in the Godavery district was not sufficiently awe-inspiring to quell those half savage spirits. Men of stronger intellect might have succumbed to such an influence, but the Rumpaite has for months past shown his complete inability to recognize the dangers that awful presence imports.

Instead of Mr. Fawcett being detailed for the duty on which he was despatched, one would have thought that Major Jenkins, who has both the advantage of experience and military knowledge, to say nothing of health unimpaired by previous participation in this jungle campaign, would have been selected for the expedition. Why 20 or 30 out of the 55 men of the 29th Regiment were not sent with the steamer is also unintelligible to outsiders.

It would be interesting to some people living in this district to know whether the Tahsildar of Bhadrachellum took the Police Inspector and police with him to protect Woodygudiam and re-inforced Koonaram, or whether he crossed over to the opposite bank of the Godavery and endeavoured to take in the state of affairs from afar. Also whether the Koonaram police made any attempt to protect Woodygudiam or whether they fled to Bhadrachellum on hearing of Tamandora's approach. It is a curious circumstance that the inhabitants of Woodygudiam, Rajahpett and Sokenpully have left their villages and settled on a Lunka across the river. It looks as if they were left unprotected when they fly from their homes to live on a Lunka which at this season of the year might be submerged at any moment and bring death to hundreds of souls.

Until it became known that the steamer Shamrock had been destroyed by the rebels, much uneasiness was felt by the inhabitants of Rajahmundry, for there was nothing to prevent the rebels from steaming down to Rajahmundry and attempting to release the prisoners from the Central and District Jails. If this were once accomplished the lives of the Europeans and other inhabitants would be worth very little. The natives of Rajahmundry have the reputation of being very wealthy, and a bold and successful effort to loot would be attended with considerable gain, and therefore everything that can be done to lessen the temptation to do so should be resorted to.

Twenty years ago when Subba Reddy rose in rebellion, Col. Robertson and Major Bloomfield, of the old Sabundy Police, were fired upon while in a steamer on the Godavery, under much the same circumstances as those in which the Shamrock was placed the other day, but with a very different result. Experience might have suggested that the steamer should have been better armed and manned.

Police uniform is very much affected by the Rumpaites; hitherto they have been notably indifferent to either the fashion or quantity of their garments, but now they have discovered that it is the clothes that make the man that there is no other essential than uniform that is requisite to make a police peon.

Tamandora is said to travel about in state with a palanquin and bearers, and many of his followers are well mounted, which accounts for the rapidity with which they get from place to place.

Three hundred men of the 10th have arrived; whether they have been sent for ornament or use remains to be seen. Perhaps like the 39th they have been sent to Rumpa for the purpose of getting used to a thoroughly good clinging fever.

Emigration to Natal.—On Saturday morning, Mr. C. S. Crole, Protector of Emigrants, Dr. D. R. Thompson, C. I. E., Medical Inspector, and Mr. G. H. Ross, Emigration Agent for Natal, went on board the Vimeira at Madras to make a final survey of the vessel previous to the shipment of coolies. The Vimeira, 925 tons, is under command of Captain H. F. Greatorex, who has had considerable experience in the cooly trade. Honorary Surgeon Hitchcock, who proceeds in medical charge, is an old and well-known practitioner of the city. The Vimeira carries about 350 adults at £5-9-6 per head. The coolies, in all, are a good batch, and able-bodied. There is evidently an appreciation, in Natal, of Madras servants, for the local Agent, we learn, is despatching a number of matres, cooks, &c, as well as mechanics such as blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.

"Across the Atlantic in a Cockle Shell."—One of the two brothers, Americans, named Andrews, who crossed the Atlantic in the Nautilus, the smallest sailing vessel that ever made the voyage, has intimated his intention of again attempting the feat in that vessel after being exhibited in London and at the Paris Exhibition, is now at Brighton. It is only 19ft. in length, the measurement along the bottom being but 15ft., its breadth midships is 6ft. 5in., and its depth only 27in. It was in this tiny cockleshell that the two brothers made the voyage from Boston to Cornwall, relying for their safety solely on the buoyancy of the little craft, which, however, was fitted with neither air tanks, water-tight compartments, nor any other device for keeping her afloat. The weight of the vessel itself is only 400 pounds, but when stocked with water and provisions and with the crew aboard the total weight is between 1,600lb. and 1,700lb. The voyage across occupied 45 days, during 35 of which the weather was so wet that the crew had to wear rubber clothing, whilst for 15 days they were "hove to," owing to storms, one of which lasted continuously for five days. The younger brother, who now proposes to re-cross the Atlantic in the tiny craft, contemplates starting from Brighton. He will go alone, excepting that he will take a pet dog, and, though knowing what difficulties lie before him, is nevertheless confident of success, observing that he knows what both the boat and himself will have to do. His idea is that one man can do the voyage with more comfort than two, being more independent and able to take his spells of work and rest to suit himself.

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Head Office—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.
THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.
It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business, and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.
ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st July 1879.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.
For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry & Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.
NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

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